

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2753.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—ANTIQUITIES, PICTURES, and SCULPTURE.—**OPEN FREE** from 11 to 5, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY in AUGUST.—Cards of admission for Private Days and for Students to be obtained from the Curator, at the Museum.

NOTICE.—The MUSEUM of PRACTICAL GEOLOGY in Jermyn-street will be CLOSED for repairs on and after TUESDAY NEXT, August 5, until further notice.

By order, F. W. RUDLER, Curator.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.—The COUNCIL will, in OCTOBER NEXT, proceed to appoint a LIBRARIAN.—Candidates must be competent to sub-edit the Society's Publications under the superintendence of the Secretaries.
Particulars may be obtained, by written application to the Secretaries, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

R. DAYDON JACKSON, Secretary.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.
The NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at SWANSEA, commencing on WEDNESDAY, August 25.

President-Elect.

ANDREW CHOMBER RAMSAY, Esq., LL.D. F.R.S. V.P.G.S.,
Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom and of the Museum of Practical Geology.

NOTICE to CONTRIBUTORS of MEMOIRS.—Authors are reminded that, under an arrangement dating from 1871, the acceptance of Memoirs, and the days on which they are to be read, are now, as far as possible, determined by Organising Committees for the several Sections before the beginning of the Meeting. It has therefore become necessary, in order to give an opportunity to the Committees of doing justice to the several Communications, that each Author should prepare an Abstract of his Memoir, of a length suitable for insertion in the published Transactions of the Association, and the Council request that he will send it, together with the original Memoir, by book-post, on or before July 24, addressed thus:—"General Secretaries, British Association, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W. For Section....." Authors who comply with this request, and whose Papers are accepted, will be furnished before the Meeting with printed copies of their Reports or Abstracts. If it should be inconvenient to the Author that his Paper should be read on any particular day, he is requested to send information thereof to the Secretaries in a separate note.

Reports on the Progress of Science, and of Researches entrusted to individuals or Committees, must be forwarded to the Assistant-Secretary, for presentation to the Organising Committees, accompanied by a statement whether the Author will be present at the Annual Meeting.

No Report, Paper, or Abstract can be inserted in the Report of the Association unless it is in the Assistant-Secretary's hands before the conclusion of the Meeting.

J. E. H. GORDON, Assistant-Secretary.

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President.

THE LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.R.S. F.S.A.
ANNUAL MEETING at LINCOLN, 1880.

TUESDAY, July 27, to MONDAY, August 2, inclusive.

GENERAL PROGRAMME.

President of the Meeting.

The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of LINCOLN.

Presidents of Sections.

Antiquaries.—President: SIR C. ANDERSON, Bart.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D. F.S.A.; J. L. Firth, Esq. F.S.A.
History.—President, The Right Hon. A. J. B. Balfour, Esq. M.P. LL.D. D.C.L. F.R.S. F.S.A.; Vice-Presidents, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely, D.D.; E. Pocock, Esq. F.S.A.
Archæology.—President, The Right Hon. the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, D.D. F.S.A.; Vice-Presidents, M. H. Bloxam, Esq. F.S.A.; Rev. Professor Venables.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING.

TUESDAY, July 27.—The Mayor and Corporation will receive the Institute at an inaugural Meeting. President's Address. Luncheon by the Mayor and Corporation. Afternoon, visit to Lincoln Castle, and general inspection of the City. Sectional Meetings at 5.30.

WEDNESDAY, July 28.—Morning, Sectional Meetings. Excursion by rail to Gainsborough, by road to Stow. Home by rail from Stow Park Station. Conversations at 9 in the County Assembly Rooms by the Royal Archaeological Institute.

THURSDAY, July 29.—Annual Meeting of the Institute. Inspection of the Cathedral. Afternoon, Sectional Meetings. Reception at Riechels by the Right Rev. the President, at 5.30.

FRIDAY, July 30.—Excursion by rail to Grantham, Stamford, Heckington, Boston, and Tattershall.

SATURDAY, July 31.—Morning, Sectional Meetings. Excursion by rail to Southwell, Newark, and Haxton. Sectional Meetings at 5.30.

SUNDAY, August 1.—Service in the Cathedral.

MONDAY, August 2.—Morning, Excursion by road to Navenby, Welbourn, Ledsenham, Brant Broughton, and Somerton Castle. Evening, General Concluding Meeting.

Information regarding the general and local arrangements of the Meeting may be obtained from the Rev. G. T. Harvey or the Rev. A. R. Madison, Vicars' Court, Lincoln. Tickets for the Meeting will be issued and all information required during the Meeting will be given at the County Assembly Rooms. Price of Tickets, for Gentlemen, 1s. (not transferable), for Ladies (transferable), 10s. 6d., entitling the bearer to take part in all the Meetings and Proceedings of the week, to visit the Museum and all other objects of interest which may be thrown open to the Institute. Two Tickets of Admission, to hear the Address of the President of the Meeting, will be presented to each purchaser of a Guinea Ticket, and one such Ticket to each purchaser of a Half-Guinea Ticket.

Tickets of Admission to all the Sectional Meetings and the Museum only, price 1s. (transferable).

Extended particulars of each day's proceedings will be issued on July 27th, together with an illustrated Handbook of the places visited during the Meeting.

Accommodation may be obtained at the White Hart, near the Cathedral, the Scholars' Hall, near the Stone Bow, and the Great Northern and Albion Hotels, near the Station. Information respecting Lodgings may be obtained from Mr. J. BARRACLOUGH, Exchange Gate, Lincoln.

By Order of the Council.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

10, New Burlington-street, London, W.

THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY, EDINBURGH,
will be CLOSED during the Month of AUGUST.

LOST, a MANUSCRIPT, entitled 'ALIVE and L'YET DEAD,' sent to the Editor of Fraser's Magazine, and probably returned to a wrong address in November or December, 1879.—Please communicate with Messrs. LONGMANS & Co. 39, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

TENDERS for GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

The Controller of H.M. Stationery Office desires to receive Tenders for providing certain Printed Forms, including Paper, for the Board of Trade, Local Government Board, Registrar-General, Metropolitan Police Office and Police Courts, and Charity Commissioners.
Samples of the Paper and Printing, with relative particulars of Contract and descriptive Schedules of Forms, &c., may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained, at H.M. Stationery Office, Prince's-street, Storey's Gate, between the hours of Ten and Four, until Saturday, the 14th of August; and on Monday, the 16th of August, 1880, by 12 o'clock noon. Tenders must be delivered at this address.
H.M. Stationery Office, Prince's-street, Storey's Gate, Westminster, 21st July, 1880.

NOTTINGHAM SCHOOL of ART.—The HEAD MASTERSHIP of this School will become VACANT on the 1st of OCTOBER NEXT. The Salary \$304. per annum, and an allowance of 20 per cent. upon the amount received for Fees and Government Results, which, taking the average of the past three years, will (if maintained) produce a net annual income of about £80.—Applications, stating age of Candidate, with testimonials, &c., of recent date, to be addressed to the SECRETARY, School of Art, Nottingham (of whom further particulars can be obtained), must be sent in not later than the 1st of SEPTEMBER NEXT.
HENRY A. GOODYER, Secretary.

ARTIST (Exhibitor) gives LESSONS in OIL PAINTING (Marine and Landscape).—Address G. T., 29, Bolsover-street, Euston-road, N.W.

ARTIST WANTED for an Australian Illustrated Paper. Must be good at Portraiture and Figure Subjects, thoroughly acquainted with Drawing on Wood, and able to take an effective general supervision of the work of the Paper.—Applications, with testimonials and specimens of work, to be made in the first instance to ANSTON, care of Messrs. Jas. Spicer & Sons, 50, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.

AN ENGRAVER (Fine Art) is ANXIOUS for EMPLOYMENT, either in Town or Country. Would give Lessons in Etching to School Classes or privately.—Address K. H., 1, Elizabeth Cottages, Holmesdale-road, Archway-road, Highbury, N.

FAC-SIMILES in COLOUR, produced by the ARUNDEL SOCIETY from the OLD MASTERS, are sold to the Public as well as to Members, at prices varying from 10s. to 40s., and include the Works of Giotto, Fra Angelico, Perugino, Andrea del Sarto, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Holbein, Albert Dürer, &c.—Priced Lists, with particulars of membership, will be sent, post free, on application at 24, Old Bond-street, London, W.

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PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIP, or any Post of Trust.—WANTED, by a Gentleman, an APPOINTMENT as above. Highest references as to character, &c.—Apply to R. H. GOSWELL, 1, Leith-terrace, Kilburn, N.W.

PARIS LETTER.—A JOURNALIST, going to Paris for some Months, can arrange to furnish One or Two Provincial Papers with smart and interesting WEEKLY LETTER to cover the full season. Moderate terms.—Address M., 60, St. Mary's-road, Fencham, S.E.

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AN EDITOR, who has for many years successfully conducted a County Journal, is desirous in consequence of a change in the Proprietorship, to obtain another ENGAGEMENT on a Weekly Paper. Unexceptionable testimonials and references.—Address J. C., care of Messrs. Adams & Francis, Advertising Agents, 50, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO EDITORS.—The Author of a VOCABULARY of TERMS used by Architects, Engineers, Builders, and Building Artificers, is prepared to supply the MS. for PUBLICATION in a WEEKLY or MONTHLY JOURNAL.—Address W. J. C., Park Lodge, Park-lane, Southsea.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will begin on MONDAY, October 4th.

The SESSION of the FACULTIES of ARTS and LAWS and of SCIENCE will begin on OCTOBER 5th.

Instruction is provided for Women in all subjects taught in the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science.

Prospectuses and Copies of the Regulations relating to the Entrance and other Exhibitions, Scholarships, &c. (value about 2,000), may be obtained from the College, Gower-street, W.C.

The EXAMINATIONS for the ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS will be held on the 28th and 29th of SEPTEMBER.

The SCHOOL for BOYS will RE-OPEN on SEPTEMBER 21st.

The College is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway.

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E. A. WURTZBURG, Secretary.

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SESSION 1880-81.

Principal.—W. STEADMAN ALDIS, M.A.
The Classes, open to Students of both Sexes, will begin on TUESDAY October 12th, 1880.

MATHEMATICS. Professor W. Steadman Aldis, M.A.

PHYSICS. Professor A. S. Herschel, M.A. F.R.S.

CHEMISTRY. Professor A. Freire Marreco, M.A.

GEOLOGY. Professor G. A. Lebour, M.A. F.G.S.

NATURAL HISTORY. Professor G. S. Brady, M.D. F.L.S.

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Students desirous of attending any of the Classes should apply at the Secretary's Office, Mining Institute, Westgate-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, before September 25th, when the Scholarship, Matriculation, and Exhibition Examinations begin.

Information as to the above will be found in the Calendar of the College for the ensuing Session.

Information and advice as to the course of study for intending students can be obtained from the Principal; information on other points can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. THOMAS WOOD BURNING, at the College.

Abstract Prospectus sent post free on application.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.—THE PROFESSORSHIP of MATHEMATICS in the QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Cork, is required to become VACANT. Candidates for that Office are requested to forward their testimonials to the UNDER-SECRETARY, Dublin Castle, on or before SATURDAY, the 14th of August next, in order that the same may be submitted to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Candidate who may be selected for the above-mentioned Professorship will be required to enter upon his duties on the 22nd of September next.

Dublin Castle, July 22, 1880.

LEAMINGTON COLLEGE.—ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION on SEPTEMBER 14 and 15.—Address Rev. D. WOOD, College, Leamington; or, after August 1st, Craigside, Felixstowe, Ipswich.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.—THE NEXT TERM will commence on TUESDAY, September 21st.
F. W. MADDEN, M.R.A.S., Secretary.

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TWO ARNOTT SCHOLARSHIPS will be awarded by open competition. Prospective, with particulars of Scholarships, Boarding, &c., may be had at the College.
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The next TERM will begin on OCTOBER 1st.
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For further information apply to the Hon. Sec., Mansfield, St. Andrews, N.B.

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Students can reside within the Hospital, subject to College Regulations.
For all particulars application may be made to the Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.
A Handbook forwarded on application.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.

THREE SCHOLARSHIPS are offered for Open Competition at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The Examination will begin SEPTEMBER 27.
1. A Scholarship, of the value of 120, open to Candidates under 25 years of age, and who have not obtained any of the Metropolitan Medical School. Subjects of Examination: Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Zoology.
2. A Scholarship, of the value of 120, open to Candidates under 20 years of age. The other conditions and subjects are the same as the above.

3. The Jefferson Exhibition (value 50), open to Candidates who have not entered at any Metropolitan Medical School. Subjects: Mathematics and Latin, and any Two of the following Languages, at the option of the Candidate: Greek, French, German. The successful Candidates will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
4. Preliminary Scientific Examination.—On OCTOBER 21 there will be an Examination (limited to Students of the Hospital of less than six months' standing) for the above Exhibition, value 50. The Subjects are those of the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the London University.

The successful Candidates for the above Four Scholarships are eligible in succeeding years for the Scholarships of the School: viz., First Year: (1) 60, (2) 80, (3) 90. Second Year: (1) 60, (2) Third and Fourth Year: (1) 40, (2) 50, (3) 60, and for the several Prizes.
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JAMES MACLEHOSE, Publisher to the University.
London: MACMILLAN & Co.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

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LITERATURE

Monsieur Guizot in Private Life, 1787-1874.

By Madame de Witt. Translated by M. C. M. Simpson. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Few statesmen have lost their reputations so suddenly as M. Guizot. Charles X. and his ministers had little fame to lose, and gradually they drifted into a contest with the nation of which most people predicted the issue; but the fall of Louis Philippe and his minister was as much of a surprise to their opponents as to themselves. It is easy to be wise after the event, and when we look back we can see that M. Guizot was busy for years preparing the catastrophe which overwhelmed his master and himself, and even this volume, which deals mainly with his private life, betrays some of the defects of character which marred many fine qualities. He possessed not only an entire belief in the infallibility of his own judgment, but a firm conviction that all who opposed him were knaves. He always regarded his own as the only policy possible.

"Try," he wrote in 1832, "to get the good sense of Europe to help us; we need the existence of every factor of reason and good sense, and we must gather strength wherever we can find it. Let it be well understood that we are playing the great, perhaps the last, game of order and safety in Europe, and that all honest men, all men of sense, must join in the game."

His son repeated the same dangerous doctrine in 1836:—

"One must own, too, that honest men and high reputations are worth having, and their reign has begun: it will not continue without shocks and interruptions, but it will grow and strengthen every day. The battle is no longer being fought between honest men and rascals; it is between honest men and rogues who are ashamed of themselves, and who assume the name and appearance of honesty as well as they can. That they feel the want of it, and that they are obliged to seem honest in order to have a chance of doing mischief under the shelter of their names or their characters, is a decided improvement. The battle will continue longer, but it will be less dangerous, less violent than the last; and if the country be sometimes disturbed, it will not be revolutionized, as under the other system."

Guizot has treated of his political conduct in his Memoirs, which were reviewed in this journal at the time they appeared. The present work deals with his private life, a

sphere in which he appears to far more advantage. He was fortunate in his parents. His father, an advocate of Nîmes, was one of the victims of the Reign of Terror:—

"For several weeks in danger of his life, a fugitive from one asylum to another, protected by the devotion of a few friends, André-François Guizot was at length arrested. The gendarme who discovered his retreat had long known him—he was in despair. 'Shall I let you escape?' he said to his prisoner. 'Are you married?' was the quick response. 'Yes,' said the gendarme, 'I have two children.' 'And so have I,' returned his prisoner; 'but you would have to pay for me—let us go on!' A few days after M. Guizot died on the scaffold."

The widow some years later retired to Geneva, and devoted herself to the education of her two sons:—

"She was present at all their lessons, she took part in all their work, she studied for and with her children; sometimes in the winter when the severe climate of Geneva covered their little hands with chilblains the mother wrote their exercises from their dictation. My father preserved several copybooks thus written. They led a hard and simple life. Madame Guizot's small fortune suffered from the disturbed state of France..... Their table was plainly served: Madame Guizot had no assistance in the household work, except that of a woman who came in for a few hours every day; but, on the other hand, her sons attended the lectures of the best professors; they took lessons in riding, swimming, and drawing; at the same time she made them learn a trade, in accordance with the teaching of Rousseau, to which the violent shocks sustained by French society during the Revolution had given practical influence. François Guizot became a skilful joiner, and excelled in turning."

Guizot never forgot what he owed to his mother, who, after the death of his second wife, took entire charge of his children, and on his downfall she followed him into exile, and died at Brompton in her eighty-fourth year. The best picture of her is drawn by Ste. Beuve:—

"I think I see her still; and who that had once had the honour of seeing her could ever forget M. Guizot's venerable mother, in her simple, antique dress—her countenance with its strong and deep expression, its sweet austerity, which called to my mind the portraits of the nuns of Port Royal, and which in default of Philippe de Champagne has been preserved for us by one of the most refined painters of our age,—that mother of the Cévennes, who kept until the end of her days the most devoted and submissive of sons?—I think I see her now in the official saloon which she only passed through, and in which she appeared for a moment as the living representative of faith, simplicity, and of those substantial virtues which were brought to light by persecution at the time of the *Désert*."

Guizot was singularly fortunate in his wives. The first of them, Mlle. de Meulan, who was some years his senior, was a woman of great ability, and the notes M. Guizot wrote on her are of much interest. When "all the nobles were exiled from Paris, Madame de Meulan established herself at Passy. The two sisters had scarcely any other amusement than to go daily and sign their names on the municipal register, and to hear the mayor (an honest man enough) say, 'Citoyennes, how is your mother?' In this uneventful home life, the advent of the Reign of Terror gave a violent shock to the mind of Mlle. de Meulan. Her character henceforth became strongly emotional, and she acquired the habit of solitary meditation.

.....On her return to Paris, after the 9th Thermidor, she soon found her intellect develop as quickly as her character. She took an ardent interest in the politics of the time, in the determined resistance offered by liberty to Revolutionary principles; but she had no general theories, no precise object: her point of view was entirely moral and practical. Her confidence in the strength of her youthful powers continued to increase; her natural bent was to strong opinions and energetic resolutions. In her were combined all the exquisite delicacy, all the refinements of mind, of feeling, and of manners, which distinguished the *Ancien Régime*, with the frank, open, and somewhat unconventional habits of the Revolution..... In the month of June I settled myself in the country near Montfort l'Amaury in the house of M. Stapfer, with whom I was very intimate. I was in bad health. She took charge of all my literary affairs and relations in Paris. I went thither about once in six weeks for three or four days..... It was between 1810 and 1812, after I had definitely returned to Paris, that our intimacy became perfect, and our ideas and opinions completely fused. In July, 1811, I made a tour in Languedoc. It was thence that I wrote to tell her all that she had become to me. On my return, in September, our marriage was arranged, but it could not take place until the 7th April, 1812."

The happiest part of Guizot's later life was spent by him at Val-Richer, the first notice of which appears in a letter written to his elder daughter, then seven years old:—

"I am writing to you to-day, my dear little girl, as a precaution, because I am going to-morrow, as soon as I am up, to look at a little estate about three leagues from Lisièux, which is offered for purchase. Perhaps I shall not be back by post time, and I want you not to miss my letter. I hear that it is in a pretty country, the house is an ancient abbey, large, well built, and in tolerable order. There are fine woods all round, a spring close to the house, and a rapid stream running through the fields. Unfortunately, one has to travel over a league of bad road in order to get there; however, the estate is much cheaper than if it were close to the highroad. I am also told that a good road leading to the door will some day be made. At any rate I will go and see it."

He had not previously lived much in the country, but he enjoyed his rural life thoroughly. In the midst of political anxieties his mind constantly went back to his new acquisition. In 1836 he writes to the son he was soon to lose:—

"As we have enough of it, we must pave the dining-floor with the stone from Caen. I quite approve of this piece of economy, all the more as a pavement of this kind will be as suitable there as a wooden floor. With regard to the wainscot, we must certainly restore it where it has decayed. I hold to economy, but also to solidity. When once we have our house, we must not have to begin again."

And one of the brightest pictures of his later years is contained in the following letter, written from Val-Richer in 1857:—

"The sun really has come back to us; it never shone brighter than it did this morning. All the outdoor work is going on well this evening. We sowed the cameline yesterday; the beetroot and the carrots are coming up and the colza is ripening. The corn is growing and the hay is getting thick. They cut the grass in the park yesterday for the cows, who enjoyed it immensely. The cow-house was jubilant. When the big bull had eaten his portion he thumped his manger with his horns, asking for more. The dairy will be finished to-day; Ecker is painting the hen-house, and Guesnet completing the wall. Very few of the last batch of drain-pipes were broken. The

dahlias are planted out in the large bed. The stuffed badger has arrived, and is placed in the glass case, where the birds have made room for him."

He was fond of writing to his children. When he went as an ambassador to London he sent them full accounts of the glories of the Mansion House, and in one of his letters he tells an amusing story of his visit to Windsor:—

"On Wednesday evening, at Windsor, the Queen retired at eleven o'clock; we stayed behind, talking for half-an-hour. At midnight, I set out to find my own apartment, and I lost myself in the galleries, saloons, and corridors. At last I slowly open a door, taking it for mine, and I see a lady beginning to undress, attended by her maid. I shut the door as fast as I can, and begin again to search for my own room. I, at last, find some one who shows me the way. I go to bed. The next day, at dinner, the Queen said to me, laughingly, 'Do you know that you entered my room at midnight?' 'How, ma'am; was it your Majesty's door that I half opened?' 'Certainly.' And she began laughing again, and so did I. I told her of my perplexity, which she had already guessed; and I asked whether if, like St. Simon or Sully, I should ever write my memoirs, she would allow me to mention that I had opened the Queen of England's door in Windsor Castle at midnight while she was going to bed. She gave me permission, and laughed heartily."

Even in the midst of the Revolution, when he was making his escape, he found time to write to his eldest daughter, "Take good care of your grandmother. . . . Do not let Guillaume go outside the door." He had his reward. His children bore bravely the reverse of fortune:—

"His second daughter replied laughingly to an English friend, who asked her if she often went into the Park, 'No; because our carriage, the omnibus, does not go through the Park.'"

His daughters married much to his satisfaction, and thus he found consolation for the early death of his eldest son:—

"Conrad and Cornelis de Witt became really his sons, and the family circle, while it extended, drew round its head with as close an intimacy as ever. It was a source of great rest as well as enjoyment to his mind. 'There is only one position which I envy,' he said, laughing, in earlier days, 'it is that of a man who has married his daughters to his liking.' 'I am now one of those who ought to inspire envy,' he repeated afterwards. All his children were gathered round him at Val-Richer; he admitted into the family circle the only sister of his sons-in-law, Mdlle. Elisabeth de Witt, as well as their maternal aunt, Mdlle. Temminck. The latter spent the last years of her life there, and died without ever having left Val-Richer."

The pleasantest records of his last years refer to his grandchildren:—

"*Ab Jove principium*: Jupiter here stands for the children. I have just left them. They went to sleep last night at half-past eight and did not awake till seven o'clock this morning. I told Baby he had grown fatter. 'It is because I have eaten two basins of soup this morning.' At dessert we have a great deal of trouble to make Robert sit on his Aunt Adelaide's lap; he goes on repeating 'grandpapa.' But he resigns himself without murmuring. I never saw a better-tempered child. Marie was enchanted with your long letter and the flowers; but I cannot hide from you that Cornelis was not so satisfied. When I told him, 'Marie has a letter from mamma,' his only answer was, 'I haven't.' Henriette's little girls are well—Jeanne merrier than ever. They are just starting for a drive in a donkey-carriage, I think."

Even when the disasters of 1870 nearly killed him he could say:—

"Your children are well, and are behaving well; Rachel is virtuous, Suzanne tractable, François perfect. Robert and Pierre study a little and give no trouble. Robert is an excellent purveyor of trout, the only food I have been able to touch for several days."

We have room for one quotation more. His death was hastened by the loss of his elder daughter.

"He often evoked the memory of those he had lost, and, as time disappeared in the presence of eternity, he spoke of the son of whom he had been bereaved thirty-seven years previously in the same way as of the daughter who had preceded him to her eternal rest by only six months. More than once when his children were all collected round his bed in his little room, he pronounced the name of France—that dear country whose disasters had struck the first fatal blow to his robust old age. 'We must serve France, it is a difficult country to serve—short-sighted and fickle—but we must serve it well, it is a great country.' Then, as if returning to the taste for poetry, which had been so strong in his youth, and which he had never wholly lost, he would repeat in a low tone some lines from Corneille, or Rousseau's 'Ode to Fortune,' searching and finding in his memory the words which had so long been buried under the impressions of years. He wanted to hear read some passages from his 'History of France'; he desired one of his grand-daughters, who was watching by him, to look in the third volume for the portrait of Coligny, which he wished to see again. His daughter was kneeling by the side of the bed to which he had already been confined for five or six days, forced against his will to accept all the little services which each one eagerly offered—his tastes and wishes were still for independence, although his strength no longer permitted him to follow them. The look he gave his daughter was almost enough to deceive her as to their approaching separation—it was still so penetrating and so tender—'Good-bye, my child; good-bye!' he repeated. The hearts of all present were sustained by one hope. 'We shall meet again, my father,' she exclaimed. M. Guizot, whose weakness had been so great a few moments before, raised himself on his pillows, his eyes shone brightly, and his voice seemed to have regained its strength as he replied, 'No one is more convinced of that than I am.'"

Mrs. Simpson's translation, as was to be expected, reads smoothly, in spite of occasional Gallicisms, such as "professor" for teacher, and "reparation" for repair.

The Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell.
With a Critical Preface by William Michael Rossetti. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

A COMPLETE English edition of Mr. Lowell's poetical works is opportune at this moment, not only on account of the important position he fills at the British Court, but because the special interest excited amongst us by his 'Biglow Papers' has naturally caused a desire for full acquaintance with his work generally. It is true that many years since a selection from his earlier poems was published in this country. To many here, moreover, his sprightly 'Fable for Critics'—which, by the way, has a marked resemblance both in plan and style to Leigh Hunt's 'Feast of the Poets' and 'Blue-Stocking Revels'—is already familiar. We record this similarity as a mere coincidence, and with no hint of imitation. Since the 'Fable for Critics' was written, Mr. Lowell

has given abundant proof that the wit, point, and discernment which it evinces are amongst his most genuine gifts. Notwithstanding, however, our exceptional knowledge of the writer's earlier poems, his serious effusions, which extend to 1880, have not for the most part been yet naturalized in this country.

The judgment delivered by Mr. W. M. Rossetti in his lucid prefatory notice, that Mr. Lowell's chief claim to admiration must rest upon his 'Biglow Papers,' cannot be successfully challenged. This fact, however, still permits the conviction that there is present in Mr. Lowell's poetry of thought and sentiment a purity of tone, a tenderness of feeling, a general grace, and, at times, an absolute beauty of expression, which the world would be the poorer for losing. Nevertheless, there are drawbacks which separate his imaginative work, regarded as a whole, from that of the highest class. In the first place his tendency is to be didactic and discursive. His art is usually rather of that mixed kind which in turns comments upon and describes life and nature than of that more genuine kind which exemplifies them. Hence he more frequently writes poetry than organic poems. Some of these latter may, however, occasionally be found, as in his tenderly plaintive 'Requiem' and in some of his love songs, though they are hardly equal in expression to the sentiment which inspires them. In many of his productions there is an over-elaboration of detail, and a want of concentration and glow which leaves them, notwithstanding their grace, comparatively vague and colourless. Often with conscientious accuracy he gives general aspects of nature and general tones of feeling, and yet misses that individualizing touch which sets the familiar in the light of a new revelation. Thus in one of his early poems, 'Summer Storm,' there is no doubt considerable truth of description and some play of fancy, yet the minuteness and superfluity of detail impart to it the studied air of a catalogue. Here is an example:—

Look! look! that livid flash!
And instantly follows the rattling thunder,
As if some cloud crag, split asunder,
Fell, splintering with a ruinous crash,
On the Earth, which crouches in silence under;
And now a solid gray wall of rain
Shuts off the landscape, mile by mile;
For a breath's space I see the blue wood again,
And, ere the next heart-beat, the wind-hurled pile,
That seemed but now a league aloof,
Bursts crackling o'er the sun-parched roof;
Against the windows the storm comes dashing,
Through tattered foliage the hail tears crashing,
The blue lightning flashes,
The rapid hail clashes,
The white waves are tumbling,
And, in one baffled roar,
Like the toothless sea mumbling
A rock-bristled shore,
The thunder is rumbling
And crashing and crumbling,—
Will silence return never more?

What Byron has done with a similar subject in half a stanza will recur to the memory:—
From peak to peak, the rattling crags among,
Leaps the live thunder! Not from one lone cloud;
But every mountain now hath found a tongue,
And Jura answers, through her misty shroud,
Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud.

Mr. Lowell's storm probably does not occur amongst the mountains. But, of course, in this comparison of the American poet with Byron, it is not similarity of detail but

analogy of method that we could desire from the former. There are cases, however, even in his earlier poems, where Mr. Lowell's deliberate and too minute style is happily exchanged for masculine and glowing forms of expression, which seem to have sprung up, so to speak, on the Southern side of his imagination. In his 'Legend of Brittany' the various effects of cathedral music are caught with the fullest abandonment to their fluctuations and conveyed by striking imagery:—

Then swelled the organ: up through choir and nave
The music trembled with an inward thrill
Of bliss at its own grandeur: wave on wave
Its flood of mellow thunder rose, until
The hushed air shivered with the throb it gave;
Then, poising for a moment, it stood still,
And sank and rose again, to burst in spray
That wandered into silence far away.

Like to a mighty heart the music seemed,
That yearns with melodies it cannot speak,
Until, in grand despair of what it dreamed,
In the agony of effort it doth break,
Yet triumphs breaking: on it rushed and streamed
And waned in its might, as when a lake,
Long pent among the mountains, bursts its walls
And in one crowding gush leaps forth and falls.

Deeper and deeper shudders shook the air,
As the huge bass kept gathering heavily,
Like thunder when it rouses in its lair,
And with its hoarse growl shakes the low-hung
sky;
It grew up like a darkness everywhere,
Filling the vast cathedral:—suddenly,
From the dense mass a boy's clear treble broke
Like lightning, and the full-toned choir awoke.

In Mr. Lowell's more recent poems, such as 'The Cathedral' and the series entitled 'Under the Willows,' general progress in strength and freedom of expression is observable. Pictures bold and vivid as the following are no longer rare exceptions:—

A heap of bare and splintery crags
Tumbled about by lightning and frost,
With rifts and chasms and storm-bleached jags,
That wait and growl for a ship to be lost;
No island, but rather the skeleton
Of a wrecked and vengeance-smitten one,
Where, eons ago, with half-shut eye,
The sluggish saurian crawled to die,
Gasping under titanic ferns;
Ribs of rock that seaward jut,
Granite shoulders and boulders and snags,
Bound which, though the winds in heaven be shut,
The nightmarish ocean murmurs and yearns,
Welters, and swashes, and tosses, and turns,
And the dreary black sea-weed lolls and wags;
Only rock from shore to shore,
Only a moan through the bleak clefts blown,
With sobs in the rifts where the coarse kelp shifts,
Falling and lifting, tossing and drifting,
And under all a deep, dull roar,
Dying and swelling, for evermore,—
Rock and moan and roar alone,
And the dread of some nameless thing unknown,
These make Appledore.

In the poem just quoted from, as elsewhere, there is an attempt to follow Mr. Browning's frequent method of blending the ideal with the familiar. But in 'Pictures from Appledore,' at all events, there is often no mean quality between the two extremes. Thus they contrast rather than amalgamate. From the poem called 'The Cathedral' we cite a few felicities of thought and manner:—

THE OLD CATHEDRAL.

It rose before me, patiently remote
From the great tides of life it breasted once,
Hearing the noise of men as in a dream.

Solemn the lift of high-embowered roof,
The clustered stems that spread in boughs dislaved,
Through which the organ blew a dream of storm.

THE MAN OF TO-DAY.

Child of an age that lectures, not creates,
Plastering our swallow-nests on the awful Past,
And twittering round the work of larger men.

FAITH AND SCIENCE.

Science was Faith once; Faith were Science now,
Would she but lay her bow and arrows by
And arm her with the weapons of the time.
Nothing that keeps thought out is safe from thought.
For there's no virgin-fort but self-respect,
And Truth defensive hath lost hold on God.

Man cannot be God's outlaw if he would.

Verse like this, so suggestive in spirit and often so picturesque or epigrammatic in form, will always secure appreciative readers. Yet it cannot be disguised that, in turning from Mr. Lowell's serious work to the 'Biglow Papers,' we become at once sensible of the difference between high accomplishment and genius. In his meditative and sentimental poetry he resembles the student who has so far mastered a foreign language as to use it, on the whole, with correctness, though with some hesitancy and caution. In the 'Biglow Papers,' so full of spontaneous humour, of apt and familiar illustration, and of that high purpose which makes even the dissection of selfish foibles genial,—in these he speaks his native tongue, displays all its resources of idiom and dialect, and utters no phrase which does not go home to the listener.

Les Origines de l'Histoire d'après la Bible et les Traditions des Peuples Orientaux. Par F. Lenormant. (Paris, Maisonneuve & Cie.)

M. LENORMANT's new work is distinguished by his usual learning and brilliancy. Even where his readers are indisposed to agree with him he brings together such a mass of information and shows such skill in combining his facts that he always proves suggestive, if not convincing.

His new volume is addressed more especially to Biblical students. He avows himself a believer in the doctrines hitherto taught by the Church in regard to the inspiration and authority of Scripture, but at the same time claims full freedom to deal with the sacred text in a critical spirit and to admit, if necessary, the existence of mythological elements in its narratives.

The first eleven (or rather nine) chapters of Genesis are the subject of M. Lenormant's study. He illustrates and explains them by the help of the many discoveries that have been made of late years in Assyria, in Egypt, and elsewhere, but which have never before been gathered together in a single compact and popular form. He has added appendices containing the cosmogonical legends of the Babylonians and Phœnicians preserved in the classical writers, the divine revelations which Chaldean story believed to have been made before the Deluge, the classical texts that relate to Babylonian astronomy, the Chaldeo-Assyrian calendar as compared with that of the other Semitic nations, and the Assyrian text of the account of the Flood accompanied by an interlinear translation. It need not be said that everything has been brought up to the latest level of knowledge, so that where revised renderings are given of the inscriptions in Mr. George Smith's 'Chaldean Genesis' the reader will have more correct representations of the

sense of the originals than it was possible to furnish five or six years ago.

It is impossible to give an idea of the varied contents of the book, selected portions of which, however, have already appeared in an English dress in the pages of the *Contemporary Review*. Perhaps the two most interesting chapters are those on the expulsion from Eden and the Sons of God. The Cherubim, a name which appears on the Assyrian monuments under the form of *kirubi*, were the colossal figures which symbolized the powers of good, and guarded the entrance to an Assyrian palace. Just as they were supposed to prevent the admission of anything evil into a Babylonian or Assyrian house, so too they were placed at the entrance of Paradise to keep all intruders away. The description of the Cherubim given by Ezekiel is curiously illustrated by a Babylonian engraved cylinder, from which it might have been taken, so close is the resemblance between the words of the Jewish prophet and the representation upon the gem. The flaming sword "which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life," finds its analogue in the weapon of the Babylonian god Merodach, a revolving circular disc surrounded with flaming points. This weapon was originally the lightning, and a highly poetical description of it is given in an ancient Accadian hymn. It is here called among other names *littu*, which is letter for letter the same as the Hebrew word translated "flaming." M. Lenormant suggests that the true meaning of the latter word is rather "magical prodigy." This disc-like sword corresponds to the wheels of Ezekiel's vision.

M. Lenormant adopts the view which sees in the "sons of God" of Genesis vi. the angels, or rather an inferior order of celestial beings, and he tries to show that Sir Henry Rawlinson and George Smith were mistaken in discovering in the Assyrian inscriptions a mention of two races, black and white, one Adamite and the other non-Adamite. He does not seem to have noticed the article we mentioned last week by M. J. Darmesteter, in the *Mémoires* of the Société de Linguistique, in which the writer seeks to identify the "sons of God" with the seven Cabiri, and to connect the Greek myth of the massacre of the Lemnians by their wives with the fragmentary story which we have in Genesis.

Our knowledge of the early legends of Babylonia is still so scanty that they throw little light on the disputed questions of the authorship and age of the book of Genesis. In the account of the Deluge only do they allow us to draw a conclusion. A more exact translation of the Chaldean legend of the Deluge than that made by its discoverer "confirms," as M. Lenormant says, "in a decisive manner, the distinction between the Elohistic and the Jehovistic versions" of it. At the same time, it is clear that both versions are but varying accounts of the same tradition; the Chaldean account agrees now with the one, now with the other, though more usually with the Jehovistic document, but it knows nothing of their combination in Genesis. This is the utmost result that Biblical critics can obtain at present from the recently discovered legends of Babylonia, and until that country is excavated it is useless to

expect more. The library of Nineveh, from which most of the Assyrian literature with which we are acquainted has come, contained but a selected few of the myths and stories of ancient Chaldaea; the rest are still lying buried under the soil of Babylonia, amid the *débris* of the cities and libraries with which it was once filled.

Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus. Rendered into English Prose by A. Lang. (Macmillan & Co.)

IN this age of cribes and primers a new translation of Theocritus was imperatively called for. Hardly any author entails so much use of the dictionary on the average reader; and though the "tip" given by an Oxford man to a friend who was taking up the book for "Mosa," to the effect that every strange word either meant a tamarisk-tree or expressed an idea as "offensive," as Mr. Lang puts it, "to Western morality," will serve fairly well for examination purposes, a little more precision in identifying the modern equivalents will not diminish the pleasure with which the student of the Bucolic Muse will listen to her most illustrious high-priest. We assume that Mr. Lang's translation, like all other prose versions of poetry, is intended to be used as a companion to the original; at least it is difficult to conceive the mental attitude of a person who should want to know so much of Theocritus as may be learned from it and be content to know no more. There may indeed be such people—we have at times an uneasy suspicion, when we see the flood of little books "for English readers" which every month brings forth, that there must be such; and we know that Mr. Sponge found 'Mogg's Cab-Fares' amusing reading. Even so may some people take pleasure in reading an English prose version of a Greek poet with whose own words they never mean to make acquaintance. But scholars, it is to be hoped, do not labour for such as these; rather they wish to prepare with all skill and accuracy of workmanship an easy road for others into that fair land of poetry whose beauties they themselves have reached, may be, only at the cost of long toil and laborious path-hunting. Nay, some of them even go further, and are at pains to point out to the traveller the special beauties which he is to admire, herein, as some think, a little transgressing the due functions of pioneers. To this reproach Mr. Lang is scarcely, if at all, open in the present case, for his introductory essay on "Theocritus and his Age" is historical rather than critical; at all events, what is called "sign-post criticism" is sparingly introduced. On the other hand, pretty as are the verses in which Mr. Dobson and Mr. Gosse express their own sentiments on reading Theocritus, the reader would be better pleased to meet with them among the "collected works" of those ingenious authors than to find them in his way at the outset of his exploration of the elder poet.

It is needless to mention to those who know the standard of translation aimed at and often reached nowadays, that Mr. Lang's 'Theocritus' has little resemblance to those furtive aids of our school studies which were supplied by the enterprising Mr. Bohn and confiscated by watchful tutors. No tutor could find it in his heart

to carry off this elegant book with the head of "Our Lady" (after the early Sicilian use) so daintily engraved on its title-page. It seems probable, indeed, that the use of translations such as they now are made will, under judicious direction, become a duty of the industrious schoolboy rather than a crime of the idle one. Certainly he will get little but sound instruction from Mr. Lang. We are not quite sure that he has in every case followed the best interpretation or reading, as, for instance, in xv. 77, where Mr. Paley's rendering of ἀποκλάσας, "shut out," seems better than "shut in," as giving a touch of Wellerian humour to the remark. So in xxi. 45, ἀρκτος is obviously preferable to ἀρτος, "cum panem fere aversetur canis," to quote the above-named editor. On the whole, however, the work has been admirably done, and with such uniform excellence that it is difficult to select a specimen. The following passage is an old friend, and a good deal of it fits an English almost as well as a Sicilian or Coan summer:—

"Then I sang, and sweetly smiling as before, he gave me the staff, a pledge of brotherhood in the Muses. Then he bent his way to the left, and took the road to Pyxa, while I and Eucritus, with beautiful Amyntas, turned to the farm of Phrasidamas. There we reclined on deep beds of fragrant lentisk, lowly strown, and rejoicing we lay in new-stript leaves of the vine, and high above our heads waved many a poplar, many an elm-tree, while close at hand the sacred water from the nymphs' own cave welled forth with murmurs musical. On shadowy boughs the burnt cicalas kept their chattering toil, far off the little owl cried in the thick thorn-brake, the larks and finches sang, the ring-dove moaned, the yellow bees were flitting round the springs. All breathed the scent of the opulent summer, of the season of fruits; pears at our feet and apples by our sides were rolling plentiful, the tender branches, with wild plums laden, were earthward bowed, and the four-year-old pitch seal was loosened from the mouth of the wine-jars."

A translation of the scanty remains of Bion and Moschus is appended. There is a little slip in Mr. Lang's rendering of the famous passage from the Third Idyl of the latter ('The Dirge of Bion'), αἱ αἰ ταὶ μάλα χαῖται, where τό τ' εὐθαλὲς οὐλον ἀνήθον is represented by "and the curled tendrils of the anise." Now the anise, as a reference to any elementary work on botany would have shown, not being a climbing plant, does not possess tendrils. It is not, perhaps, possible to identify all the plants named by Greek poets, but when it is feasible, as in this case, it is not right to take liberties with the epithets assigned to them.

A History of England from the Conclusion of the Great War in 1815. By Spencer Walpole. Vol. III. (Longmans & Co.)

MR. WALPOLE'S work is a praiseworthy specimen of a type of history which is essentially second-rate. It is as good as most other works of the same class; it attains the low standard by which unfortunately the critics measure histories which deal with recent periods. The reigns of George IV. and William IV. fall, of course, quite outside the province within which the higher order of historical writers confine themselves. We keep our historical philosophy for remote periods, and therefore no one who takes up these

volumes will for a moment expect to meet with a Grote or even with a Freeman. Not even the showy literary qualities which in these days are so readily accepted instead of the qualities proper to the historian are to be looked for when the period treated is so recent. The Macaulays and Carlyles go further afield for subjects for their gorgeous *tableaux*. "The narrative works of the English," says Dr. Pauli, speaking of those which deal with this period, "such as Hughes, Miss Martineau, Alison, are rather unattractive attempts, partly from their tedious minuteness, partly from their decided and often unjust party bias." Mr. Walpole does not fall under quite the same condemnation. He is only over-minute now and then in the parliamentary sections of his history; in other parts, particularly in his narrative of foreign affairs, he is scarcely full enough; but both in excess and defect he errs less than his predecessors. As to party bias, readers of his former volumes will be prepared for his peculiar position. Bred a Tory, he appears to have been made a Liberal by his historical studies. The consequence has been that, while he sometimes indulges in violences of expression which betray the zeal of a neophyte, and give him the appearance of being a more extreme partisan than either Miss Martineau on the one side or Alison on the other, he is in reality nearer to impartiality than either, which, of course, is not saying much.

But we see that Mr. Walpole, like his predecessors, has but a low standard when we inquire how he has prepared himself for his work. An historian is not worthy of the name who supposes that no such preparation is needed, or that the light of an ordinary intelligence cultivated by an ordinary education will suffice him. Has Mr. Walpole studied other periods besides that of which he writes the history? Has he trained his judgment by systematic study of the laws of evidence, of those of political development, of political economy? Has he mastered what has been written on the functions of the historian and the proper object of history? All our historians that have taken any rank have done this. They have been thinkers and scholars, if not always in the full sense philosophers. But Mr. Walpole neither has nor professes to have any acquirements beyond those of the ordinary English gentleman. His claim to attention is that he has read his Hansards and his Blue-books conscientiously. He has simply "got up" his period. Upon the facts which he has studied he makes just the reflections which common sense and the ordinary notions of an English politician would suggest. There seems to be no reason why he more than another should undertake to write a history of England except that he comes of a political family. And yet so completely have these recent periods been neglected by all historians worthy of the name, so completely have they been abandoned to what may be called the Philistine school, that Mr. Walpole betrays not the slightest mistrust of his own competence. He has, indeed, no reason to do so, for, as we have said, he is quite on a level with those who have undertaken the same task before him. He is quite as able a man and as profound a thinker as Sir A. Alison!

So long as he deals only with home affairs his readers are made aware of this deficiency not by any positive errors, but only by the want of quality in the style. We feel only that we are reading journalism, not history, and that the vein of reflection is such as might pass in a daily paper, but is not deep or rich enough for history, which presumes the maturest thought and the fullest investigation. It is in treating of foreign policy that the unintellectual method breaks down altogether. For the imagination of the English Philistine is well-nigh bounded by the "silver streak." The Continent is to him a cloudland without definite shape and without a history. An ordinary English education could tell Mr. Walpole little about France and Germany, and, as has been said, he has only an ordinary English education. It is only fair to him, however, to say that he has made a serious attempt to master this subject. Out of 657 pages he has devoted 120 to it, and many of his predecessors would have grudged so many pages to the foundation of the Belgian kingdom, the Quadruple Alliance, and the great diplomatic duel of Palmerston and Thiers about Mehemet Ali, while the Appropriation Clause, the Bedchamber Question, and the Tithe on Pecked Turnips were claiming their attention. But though his intentions have been good, he has not known where to go for information. He has apparently not the habit of following French and German literature. Accordingly he has drawn his statements almost entirely from English sources, and apparently does not know by name many of the books to which he might have been expected to go for instruction. It is scarcely credible that he knows of only two authorities which are not English, Guizot's *Mémoires* and Louis Blanc's *Histoire de Dix Ans*! He writes of Belgian affairs without referring once to Juste or Nothomb. It would be too cruel to ask whether he ever heard of Karl Hillebrand, who has had access to unpublished documents throwing light on the international relations of this period. When we have added that Mr. Walpole is one who, so to speak, has no historic knowledge to spare, that he does not atone for his want of special study by any vivid conception of foreign nationalities or of the general course of French history since the Revolution, the reader may imagine what a blind, one-sided, John-Bullish discussion of the subject he has produced.

This incurable insularity of mind is the more to be regretted as in the period which commences with the Reform Bill the relation of England to the Continent is specially important. An historian is wanted here more than in most other periods in order to trace that influx of continental ideas which under the name of the advance of Liberalism appears as the principal feature of the epoch. A certain correspondence between the continental and the English movement is visible to all; who does not remark the connexion between the passing of the Reform Bill and the Revolution of 1830? but the help of an historian is needed to tell the reader precisely what the connexion was and what were the limits of it. Liberalism had existed, and had been known by that name, on the Continent for many years before the word began to be regularly used in England,

but between continental Liberalism and English there are clear differences as well as clear correspondences. One is disposed to ask, What is the use of an historian who entirely omits to consider a question of this magnitude though it lies directly in his way? Mr. Walpole would probably answer that he only professes to understand English affairs, and that such an inquiry would call for a knowledge of French history, of which he knows no more than another. Such is Philistine history!

It is curious to observe how Mr. Walpole deals with the question when it faces him so directly that he cannot quite avoid it. He has to record the adoption of new party names in the Parliament which followed the Reform Bill, and he does it in these words:—

"The course of events, however, had again brought the titles [i.e. of Whig and Tory] into disrepute. The Reformer thought he could bring no more damaging accusation against an opponent than to call him a Tory. The Radicals declared that the Whigs were identifying themselves with the worst features of Tory rule. Frightened at the possible consequences of this abuse, instructed by the careful explanation which Peel had given of his principles, the more moderate among the Tories gradually claimed for themselves the title of Conservatives; the more prudent among the Whigs invented the singularly happy name of Liberal as the designation of their party. It would have been difficult to have found two words which expressed more conveniently the determination of the one party to take its stand in defence of law and order, or the resolution of the other to carry on the struggle for civil and religious liberty till the last relics of monopoly and abuse were finally destroyed."

It would be scarcely possible to write a more unsatisfactory paragraph than this. Several of the secondary statements which it contains are either wrong or incomplete. For instance, it appears to assert that the name "Liberal" had never before the Reform Bill been appropriated to any party, and thus it suppresses the fact, which in such a connexion it was most important to state distinctly, that the party of Canning had been known for several years before the accession of the Whigs to power by the name of Liberals. In Lord Palmerston's *Life* (vol. i. p. 278) is to be found a list of his own party drawn out by Lord Palmerston himself, and headed "Liberals of June, 1828." A definite fact like this was surely to be preferred to the vague, half-conjectural statements of Mr. Walpole, which, moreover, are barely consistent with it. But this omission is a small fault compared to another, which is implied in every line of the passage, and concerning which it is impossible not to wonder whether it was committed in sheer ignorance or with some intention. The two parties are represented as beating about for the names which might most accurately express their respective characteristics, and the Whigs especially are admired for the ingenuity which they displayed in *inventing* the name "Liberal." Can Mr. Walpole be ignorant that the names were not invented in England at all, but were simply introduced at this time from the Continent, where they had been gradually coming into use ever since the French Revolution, and had been since about 1821 the universally accepted names of the European parties? Is it ignorance

or is it some national prudery which makes our historians so strangely suppress a fact which is as striking and significant as any fact about names can be? If it be the business of the historian to take a more comprehensive view of facts than the mere journalist, it is to him we should look for the explanation that a change of names which might appear unimportant was in reality an evidence of one of the most momentous innovations, viz., the introduction into England of the great controversy which had so long convulsed the Continent, but had so long been artificially prevented from crossing the Channel.

But it is time to follow Mr. Walpole into his own island. Here, of course, his principal business has been to gather in the harvest which recent seasons have brought in the shape of new biographies, those of Palmerston, Melbourne, Althorp, Stockmar, Grote, Macaulay, Denman, besides Greville's *Diaries* and autobiographical works, such as the *Recollections and Suggestions* of Lord Russell. But perhaps his principal merit is that under his hand the period begins at last to take a definite form, and that some distinct outlines begin to rise out of the chaos of journalism. Mr. Walpole has made a real attempt to classify and group the facts with which he has to deal. He opens his preface thus:—

"The history of England from 1815 to the present time may be conveniently grouped into distinct periods. The first of these periods commenced with the Peace, and terminated soon after the accession of George IV. to the throne. The second commenced with the reconstruction of the Liverpool Administration, by the appointment of Peel to the Home Office and of Canning to the Foreign Office, and terminated with the passage of the Reform Act. The third comprises the history of the Whig Ministry from the passage of the Reform Act to the fall of Melbourne in 1841. It was the object of the first volume of this history to give an intelligible account of the repressive policy pursued by a Tory Ministry in the first of these periods. It was the object of the second volume to record the great reforms in legislation, in administration, and in finance which distinguished the second period. It is the object of the present volume to describe the use which the Whigs under Grey made of their triumph in 1832, and to relate the causes which subsequently led to their humiliation under Melbourne. The first volume of this work may therefore be styled a History of Reaction; the second, a History of Reform; the third, a History of the Decline and Fall of the Whig Ministry."

This general conception is certainly vigorous, and Mr. Walpole abides by it, so that the volume now published has a unity and leaves a distinct impression on the mind such as we do not receive from former narratives of the same period. It is a conception so far from obvious that it may even at first sight provoke an objection, viz., that a history of the Whig Ministry is not the same thing as a history of England under the Whig Ministry. Surely, we may say, the country is not to be altogether lost in the Government! But Mr. Walpole grasps his principle so firmly that he actually apologizes for treating other subjects besides the fortunes of the Whig Ministry.

"The history of the Whig Ministry," he writes, "from 1833 to 1841 would not be intelligible without a short review of the condition of the country in 1833. The history would not be complete if the story of the domestic policy

of the Whigs were not supplemented with the account of their foreign policy."

We for our part go with Mr. Walpole, and hold that the general failure of historians to leave on the public mind any distinct impression of the recent age of English history has been caused by their injudicious attempt to include everything. It was with much satisfaction that we found in this volume *no* general review of English literature and English philosophy in the reign of William IV.; and if we were at first somewhat surprised to find no account of a phenomenon so important as the Tractarian movement, yet on reflection we acknowledged that this will be more in place in the fourth volume, which, it is to be supposed, will be devoted in the same judicious manner to the reign of Conservatism under Peel.

But Mr. Walpole's arrangement is not only strictly observed, it is also in one respect original. He lays more stress than has been laid before on the second period of the Liverpool Ministry, and, relatively, somewhat less stress on the passing of the Reform Bill. It is not any Tory predilection—for, in fact, his animosity against Toryism is at times almost ludicrous from its fresh ardour—that leads him to this view, which he might have supported by an additional argument if he had not, as we have pointed out, overlooked the fact that the original Liberal party was a section of the supporters of Lord Liverpool in his second period. Mr. Walpole regards the Reform Bill not as the commencement of a period of reform and the termination of a reign of stagnation and prejudice, but as the greatest of a series of reforms which had begun several years before. In truth, the violence of the convulsion which produced the Reform Bill has created the same sort of illusion which in French history has gathered round 1789. People are apt to measure the importance of an event by its violence, and so the French refer everything to 1789, though the reforming spirit had been most active from the beginning of the reign of Louis XVI. In like manner the Reform Bill hides from English eyes all the reforms which in a remarkable manner distinguished the last years of Lord Liverpool, those effected by Peel and Huskisson, as well as the brilliant Liberalism of Canning in foreign policy.

That Peel was a reformer all his life, and not merely in his last years, is certainly no new fact, but Mr. Walpole brings it out more clearly than former writers had done by thus dating the commencement of the period of reform not at the Reform Bill, but at the advent of Peel to the Home Office. In support of the same view he naturally gives great prominence to the Tamworth manifesto. After narrating the well-known story of King William's dismissal of the first Melbourne Ministry, of Peel's absence at Rome, of the mission of James Hudson to fetch him (here, by the way, Mr. Walpole shows himself a master of the picturesque style. "He found Peel at a ball at Prince Torlonia's," he writes. What a graphic touch! But Sir Robert himself writes: "On my return from a ball at the Duchess of Torlonia's the letters were delivered to me at my residence in Rome, the Hôtel de l'Europe"), he passes to the

"frank exposition" which the new minister issued on his return, and remarks that "Peel seemed above all things anxious to prove that he had always been a reformer." Then, after an analysis of the manifesto, he concludes, "Reform in Church and State at home, the maintenance of peace abroad—these were the objects which Peel offered to the country in the Tamworth manifesto."

Thus the party which was defeated by Lord Grey and was afterwards rallied by Peel was not, as Mr. Walpole points out, simply driven by the success of its opponents to adopt late and reluctantly the principle of reform, but had been, in its way, a reforming party for several years before the passing of the Reform Bill. In his next volume Mr. Walpole will show the same party coming into office after that downfall of its opponents which he has narrated here, and in office effecting new reforms still more important than those which it had made in the last days of Lord Liverpool. For Mr. Walpole, great as is his animosity against the party in which he was bred, agrees with other historians in putting Sir Robert on a pinnacle above all the statesmen of his time, and he will delight in pointing him out as the founder of that school of financial reform which has had so many triumphs since, and is triumphant now. But assuredly when he describes the "almost monarchical administration" of 1841-46, he will not alter his tone about the Conservative party. Peel will have all the glory, and not even a reflection of it will fall on the party which he led. Such is the punishment which has fallen on those who rebelled against a great leader! It affords a wholesome warning, but it is extremely severe, and may even involve some injustice. It has become a fixed idea in Mr. Walpole's mind that the Conservatives never sincerely followed Peel, and that his language about reform, though it expressed his own view faithfully, did not faithfully express the opinion of those in whose name he spoke. The real nature of Conservatism is to be seen, he thinks, not in Sir Robert, but in the Protectionists who renounced their allegiance to him. And we have lately seen how deep a root the conviction has taken in the country that Conservatism means at bottom nothing but selfishness and prejudice, and that it is a mere cant when Conservatives profess that they are favourable to moderate reform. Historically, however, the Conservatives were at the outset a party of moderate reform, if we judge them, as we judge other parties, by their authoritative manifestoes. For a long time these manifestoes were accepted by the party, and if the rank and file were really much less wise than their leader, this is true alike of all parties. The difference between them and their opponents is not that they secretly dissented from their leaders—both parties alike did this—but merely that they carried dissent to the point of mutiny. The same thing might easily have happened on the other side. The Liberal leaders might have been driven into the arms of the Conservatives by the violence of their extreme followers. In that case we should now be most of us firmly of opinion that Liberalism, though it may choose to talk at times the language of moderation and decency,

means at bottom nothing but revolutionary anarchy.

There seems to be no reason why history should condemn the Conservatives of 1832-1845 retrospectively on account of the great error which the party committed in 1846, or pronounce that they had never been sincere followers of Peel because they broke with him at last. Such partisan logic history ought carefully to avoid. History, we think, should pronounce that in 1846 the Conservatives fell below the rank of a great English party—a rank which they have since struggled, but never with perfect success, to regain—but that before 1846 they fully deserved the name of a great party, and in the eminence of their leaders outshone their opponents.

Thus, though it is gratifying to find in Mr. Walpole a convert from Tory prejudices, it is to be regretted that he should at times assail his old friends with a violence unbecoming in an historian. It is true that his bark is worse than his bite. His deliberate judgments are in the main fairly impartial. If he is no Tory, he is certainly no Whig, and he is no Radical either, as may be seen from his severe treatment of Durham. His fault is that he allows his profound study of Hansard to infect his style. It has become an echo of the humdrum of party oratory. Mr. Walpole seems to take too seriously the hasty arguments, the retorts and sarcasms, of which he finds such a fund in his favourite work. He endorses them and imitates them far too often, especially the sarcasms against Toryism. Most of his readers have settled that controversy in their own minds so long ago that they can no longer feel strongly about it. The vehemence of Mr. Walpole strikes us as unnecessary. He is a sort of political Mr. Voysey, and seems less strong in construction than in negation. The Liberalism to which he has been converted is of a type too ordinary to excite enthusiasm. He tramples on Tory platitudes with platitudes of his own, which if less mischievous are sometimes so inane that the reader finds himself exclaiming with Victor Hugo, "Oh! reprends ce rien, goudfre, et rends-nous Satan."

A Treasury of English Sonnets. Edited from the Original Sources, with Notes and Illustrations, by David M. Main. (Manchester, Ireland & Co.)

THE editor of a selection of poetry is free to proceed on either of two principles in giving character to his volume: he may choose to concentrate his quality or he may aim at quantity by opening the flood-gates to all pieces in any way interesting or accredited. The former plan requires comparatively little research, but a taste exquisitely balanced and catholic and a measure of recognized authority. The man who presumes to select for us the quintessence of the verse of a nation must himself have attained the degree of a master in criticism. We have had one or two such volumes, and they have enjoyed a success in proportion to their rare merits. In the limited field of the sonnet one or two attempts have been made at a selection of this quintessential kind, but they have not attained success. On the other hand, of the

larger sort, the selection that fishes broadly with an open mesh, there have been several very creditable specimens, such as the collections of Capel Loft, of Dyce, and of Leigh Hunt. Mr. Main's 'Treasury' belongs to this larger and less ambitious order, and aims at bringing into juxtaposition not so much the very best English sonnets as all the English sonnets that have at any time attracted attention or possessed a charm for literary readers. In the case of such a selection it is not taste or special judgment which we look for so much as learning, care, accuracy, and the habit of scholarship. All these qualities Mr. Main possesses, and he combines with them an acquaintance with the less-trodden paths of English poetry in which he surpasses all his predecessors in the history of the sonnet. His volume, it may be said at once, is not one of those which are a delight to the unprofessional reader, and which are slipped into a pocket to be read by the river's side on a sunny morning. It is a book for the study, a book for reference, full of erudition, and so scrupulously exact that it may be used without suspicion as a text-book.

The English sonneteers whom we naturally think of when we speak of the most characteristic employment of this form in England are Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Keats, and Mrs. Browning. The result of removing these five names from any selection of English sonnets would be to rob the collection of its chief glory, both in quality and quantity. Of 463 specimens in Mr. Main's book, 167 are contributed by these five poets. Next after them come the writers who have contributed one magnificent sonnet each to English literature, such as Drayton, Gray, Cowper, Byron. There is then a class of poets who have worked extensively in the sonnet, and who have in some cases made by it their principal fame without ever having gained supreme excellence in it, and among these we place Sidney, Spenser, Constable, Daniel, Drummond, and in later times Warton and Hartley Coleridge. When all these names are represented in a collection of sonnets, it will not be found that very many remain outside which have any claim to a place in that more restricted anthology of which we spoke above. But to an editor of Mr. Main's temperament the work is but just begun when these great writers have been searched for their best sonnets. He has still to sift the multitudinous volumes of the minor poets of three centuries to see if he can unearth any unknown quatorzains. We must give our readers an opportunity of judging some of his most happy discoveries. Here is an exquisite bit of fancy from the sweet, rambling pages of William Browne, the poet of 'Britannia's Pastorals':—

A Rose, as fair as ever saw the North,
Grew in a little garden all alone;
A sweeter flower did Nature ne'er put forth,
Nor fairer garden yet was never known.
The maidens danced about it morn and noon,
And learned bards of it their ditties made;
The nimble fairies, by the pale-faced moon,
Watered the root, and kissed her pretty shade.
But, welladay! the gardener careless grew,
The maids and fairies both were kept away,
And in a drought the caterpillars threw
Themselves upon the bud and every spray.
God shield the stock! If heaven send no supplies,
The fairest blossom of the garden dies.

There could not be a prettier allegory of

the need of treating love as a delicate and fragile thing, to be watched and tended with judicious care; but most readers will feel that the couplet at the end spoils the sentiment with a harsh and needless moralizing. It is extraordinary that the Elizabethan poets, with all their tact and science, did not perceive how hurtful the use of the couplet was to the perfection of their quatorzains. Even Shakspeare's are often spoiled, and never improved, by this final impertinence of form, although there are few in which the couplet actually jars upon the physical and moral ear with such a dissonance as it does in the ninety-second, "But do thy worst to steal thyself away."

The modern editor who wishes to include Elizabethan work in his collection of sonnets must not, however, trouble himself about the exact Petrarchan form, or he will find his selection vanish like a cloud. Of Mr. Main's hundred and thirty-seven taken from writers earlier than Milton, there are but two—one by Constable and one by Sidney—which attempt to follow the Italian order of rhymes. To Constable is due the credit of having attempted to introduce into English poetry a slightly modified, but very elegant form, which we cannot too greatly regret was not adopted. Here is an example of it in a sonnet to St. Catherine:—

Because thou wert the daughter of a king,
Whose beauty did all Nature's works exceed,
And wisdom wonder to the world did breed,
A muse might rouse itself on Cupid's wing;
But, with the graces which from nature spring
Were graced by those which did from grace proceed,
And glory have deserved, my Muse doth need
An angel's feathers when thy praise I sing.
For all in thee became angelical:
An angel's face had angels' purity,
And thou an angel's tongue didst speak withal;
Lo! why thy soul, set free by martyrdom,
Was crowned by God in angels' company,
And angels' hands thy body did entomb.

From the time of Milton down to the time of Cowper, whatever sonnets were written were composed on the Petrarchan model introduced by Milton. Mr. Main has taken great pains to investigate the history of the English sonnet during this century of its disrepute, and he has found a good many specimens which possess considerable antiquarian or historical interest. He has, however, failed to observe the solitary sonnet of the Restoration, that by William Walsh. From a forgotten contemporary of Pope, Thomas Edwards, author of 'The Canons of Criticism,' he has reprinted three specimens. That on 'A Family Picture,' which laments the repeated blows struck by "insatiate Death," recalls and possibly inspired a famous passage in Young's 'Night Thoughts.' We suggest to Mr. Main that the Mr. Cambridge who died at Twickenham in 1802 can hardly have been the person addressed as "my pilot and my guide" by Edwards, who was born in 1699. Benjamin Stillingfleet, called the Blue-stocking, and grandson of the bishop, wrote in 1746 a sonnet which Mr. Main has revived, and which he designates "noble." It is rather pompous than noble. The poet contemplates the eccentric clergyman, Mr. John Williamson, as a blameless infant, whose thread is misspun, and who has been wrecked upon a savage shore, while others on borrowed pinion soar around him; but, in the act of observing these singular phe-

nomena, Faith obligingly explains to him that wings which are not lent from the store of Virtue will melt when near the sun. After more of this absurdly confused imagery the sonnet closes with a triplet that is undoubtedly very fine, although entirely unconnected with what has gone before:—

Nor is that man confined to this low clime
Who but the extremest skirts of glory sees,
And hears celestial echoes with delight.

Another forgotten sonneteer with whom we are grateful to Mr. Main for making us acquainted is Thomas Russell, a young clergyman, born in 1762, who died in his twenty-sixth year, under painful circumstances. His sonnets, which were posthumously published at Oxford in 1788, attracted considerable attention, and were praised in glowing language by Landor and by Wordsworth. Here is one of them, supposed to be written on the island of Lemnos:—

On this lone isle, whose rugged rocks affright
The cautious pilot, ten revolving years
Great Pæan's son, unwonted erst to tears,
Wept o'er his wound: alike each rolling light
Of heaven he watched, and blamed its lingering
flight;

By day the sew-mew screaming round his cave
Drove slumber from his eyes; the chiding wave
And savage howlings chased his dreams by night.
Hope still was his: in each low breeze that sighed
Through his rude grot he heard a coming oar,
In each white cloud a coming sail he spied;
Nor seldom listened to the fancied roar
Of Oeta's torrents, or the hoarser tide
That parts famed Trachis from the Euboic shore.

This is very fine, and so are two other specimens given by Mr. Main. If these give a just idea of the writer's quality, Thomas Russell should not longer be allowed to rank among forgotten poets.

In the notes that close his volume Mr. Main has given a number of sonnets from living writers, the body of his work being confined to those already dead, but he has made a great mistake in admitting these. They are mainly from writers either unknown or unfavourably known to the public, and so a poor compliment is paid to the two or three genuine poets who accompany these obscure living sonneteers. At the same time it is possible that a small volume, carefully selected, and containing not more than 150 sonnets by living authors, would be interesting, and we hope to see this undertaken. If such a selection were made on the most general basis, without prejudice or regard for "schools" or cliques, so as to be representative of the whole body of good verse written in England in our time, the compiler would do a service to contemporary letters.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Innocence at Play. By Jean Middlemass. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Rendelsholme. By Annie M. Rowan. 2 vols. (Remington & Co.)

Les Petites Cardinal. Par Ludovic Halévy. (Paris, Calmann Lévy; London, Hachette.)

'INNOCENCE AT PLAY' is from some points of view by no means an unamusing book. A number of idle little games might be played with it, such games as are proposed in the corners of country newspapers or magazines circulating among schoolgirls. It would be, for instance, an amusement—of an indolent and aimless kind, it is true,

but tempered with instruction—to correct all the mistakes which Miss Middlemass makes in foreign languages, or to reckon up the number of times that the various characters swear, and to estimate the relative strength of their oaths. The style of the book affords amusement without instruction. It misses originality by reminding one too strongly of Mr. Burnand's parodies. The description of a water-party on the Thames given by a Russian prince, the villain of the piece, is as nice as anything. First, attention is called to the general aspect of things, the boats which

"came and went upon the water, many of them rowed and steered by aristocratic-looking men, in irreproachable flannels and gay trimmings and bright caps."

The most gorgeous language is expended to tell how the prince took a villa near Henley, and how "every luxury which London can produce has been pressed into service by means of the prince's gold." He himself looks upon rowing on the Thames with contempt; even his valet

"laughs as he thinks of hairbreadth escapes, games of pitch-and-toss for life and death, that he has gone through in his youth, when he has more than once driven before the wind in some pirates' craft on the raging sea which lies around the islands of his almost forgotten home."

The prince's boats had silken cushions, "for his boats, like everything else belonging to the Russian, were luxurious in the extreme." The different ways in which the ladies enjoyed themselves are described by a bold metaphor: some of them, whose merry voices occasionally made themselves heard in the distance, "were sipping their champagne frothed, not sipping still Rudesheimer like Muriel," who, in fact, was carrying on a desperate flirtation with the prince. He was "the High Priest of Pleasure." "Gourmet rather than gourmand, Lavraskoff had studied the art of gastronomy in every detail." This antithesis of *gourmet* and *gourmand* is a favourite with ordinary novelists, and is a refinement which they alone understand. In truth, a *gourmet* is a judge of wine, a *gourmand* one who likes good living. But mistakes which would be avoided by turning over the pages of a dictionary are, of course, no more likely to be avoided than absurdities which might be got rid of by the smallest possible exercise of common sense. Although it would be sound advice to Miss Middlemass to suggest to her that she should use common sense and ordinary good taste, it would be a mistake to hope that she should follow such advice. At present she certainly gives some amusement, though it is of that kind which would rather receive than give; if she tried to temper her style with common sense, who could tell what would be the result?

'Rendelsholme' is written in a very lofty mood, and the reflections of its author, if not her characters, maintain themselves at a high level throughout. "The fashion of this world passeth away," the reader is told at the outset. "Riches crumble. Pomp tarnishes. Vanity fades. Glory dies." Even this does not exhaust the catalogue of change and mutability which ushers in the preliminary sermon wherewith Mrs. or Miss Rowan seeks to subdue the spirit of her reader. "Love is but a fevered dream,

which vanishes ere we fully realize its dizzy height of bliss." If the sermon were a little less spasmodic in its utterance, it would be more impressive; but fortunately for her readers, who might otherwise find her book altogether too gloomy for a novel, the author puts her thoughts into the shortest possible phrases. Witness this typical paragraph:—"A few hours since, almost unconscious, she had received the last rites of her Church. Been confessed. Absolved." 'Rendelsholme' is not all written in this elliptical fashion, but it is scrupulously clipped and curtailed throughout, and the reader feels grateful for so much consideration. The story is interesting, however sad in its incidents and in the manner of their narration. It sacrifices too many of its heroes and heroines to the insatiable tyranny of death, which is allowed to cast its shadow over every page; but some two or three are left happy at the end, so that at least the final word of the author is not a groan.

M. Halévy's new volume of sketches and stories should be read in connexion with his 'Monsieur et Madame Cardinal,' now in its fifteenth edition. It is a study of character and manners—as they exist in contemporary Bohemia—of not less interest than audacity, and of not less humour than truth. Of the dozen chapters that compose the volume, the first six are devoted to the Cardinals; each of the others is complete in itself. One of the most striking is called 'A l'Opéra,' and contains some pleasant sketches of the mothers of the ballet. Another good tale is 'La Pénélope,' which tells how the good ship Penelope was sent away on a six years' cruise, and cost the Empire some 422,000 francs for coals, and upwards of 1,000,000 francs for repairs—all because Raynald the banker was madly in love with Rose the dancer, who in her turn was madly in love with the sailor lieutenant, Noël de la Ville-Gris. If we add that 'Les Petites Cardinal' is hardly a book to be put into the hands of youth, we shall have said enough.

SCHOOL MANUALS OF FRENCH HISTORY.

France. By Charlotte M. Yonge. "History Primers." (Macmillan & Co.)

France. By Charlotte M. Yonge. "Historical Course for Schools." (Same publishers.)

The History of France. Abridged from Mr. Robert Black's Translation of M. Guizot's larger History. By Gustave Masson. (Sampson Low & Co.)

Modern France, 1814-1879. By Oscar Browning. (Longmans & Co.)

THERE has been much activity shown of late in the production of historical manuals. This is all very well; but it is obviously of importance that extreme care should be bestowed on the preparation of these textbooks, because their cheapness and their conciseness give them a wide circulation, and if they are bad their influence may be very prejudicial. Nothing, in fact, is harder to write than a primer, and the shorter it is the harder the task. It has been said of Tacitus, "He abridges everything because he sees everything." It may be said that the writer of a good primer ought to know everything, even the minutest details. How else is he to choose, to distinguish the principal from the accessories, and give a general sketch which will be a faithful representation of reality? More knowledge is needed to write a satisfactory handbook than to write a monograph. Specialists alone are

capable of what has hitherto been too often left to compilers. It is to be feared that Miss Yonge has studied mainly other manuals in order to write hers, and that she has neglected to have recourse, as she ought to have had, to special works, and even to familiarize herself sufficiently with our great histories, the picturesque and vigorous work of Michelet or the cold but complete and conscientious work of Dareste. There are two ways of ordering the composition of a manual: either to confine oneself to sketching in outline, in a dramatic and lively way, the exterior life of history; or to leave the picturesque side of history and explain, on the one hand, the development of the political and administrative institutions, and, on the other, the gradual formation of the national territory and the transformation of the feudal system into a centralized monarchy. Miss Yonge has followed neither plan, and has not sought to do anything else than to cram the greatest possible number of facts into the smallest possible volume. In effecting this she has shown much intelligence and dexterity, and it is surprising how many facts her little volumes contain. She has acted wisely in making Hugh Capet her starting-point, and this has enabled her to dispense with long and troublesome preliminaries; but, on the other hand, she comes as far down as the establishment of the Third Republic, and even dwells at some length on contemporary events. In grouping and selecting facts Miss Yonge has shown that she could write a much better manual than those she has given us if she had studied the history of France at first hand, and had taken heed of the points on which it is important to throw light. The movement of the communes and the formation of the municipalities are barely referred to by a vague phrase in the shorter manual, and are not made so prominent as they ought to be in the larger handbook. Miss Yonge does not explain in the subsequent part of her book how the municipal liberties disappeared, and how the *bourgeoisie* of the seventeenth century replaced the men of the communes of the twelfth. The establishment of the Parliament, which dates from the reign of Philip Augustus, is attributed to St. Louis, and in the most inexact terms. What is more serious is that in her smaller book Miss Yonge places the creation of the States General in the reign of St. Louis instead of in the reign of Philip le Bel; and that in the larger volume she speaks of the States General under Jean le Bon without stating what was their organization when they had been created. The important part played by the States General in the fourteenth century is not even hinted at. Nothing is done in either book to show the profound difference that divides the feudal monarchy of the direct Capets and of the first Valois from the already absolute monarchy of the Valois of Angoulême and the despotism of the Bourbons. It is hardly necessary to speak of the mistaken opinions which are too common. Hugh Capet is represented as incapable, Charles VII. as a worthless coward, the Burgundians as the sole authors of the death of Joan of Arc, nothing being said about the English! The most apocryphal stories are retailed as historical facts; for instance, the six promises made by Bertrand de Got (not du Got, as Miss Yonge writes) to Philip le Bel in order to obtain the Papacy. The name of Turgot is not even mentioned in the reign of Louis XVI. In short, Miss Yonge shows tact as a compiler, but her primers are dry, destitute of colour and precision, and not suited to make young people understand or care for the history of France. Yet no history is better fitted to strike the imagination or interest the intellect.

The success of M. Guizot's 'Histoire de France racontée à mes Petits-Enfants' has suggested to M. Gustave Masson the happy idea of boiling down the five volumes of which the work consists into one of a manageable size. M. Masson has used Mr. R. Black's translation and

produced a readable abridgment. Its value naturally depends on that of M. Guizot's book, the first part of which, compiled, if not by M. Guizot, at least under his supervision, is quite remarkable, while the second, with which he had little or nothing to do, is much poorer. M. Masson, to do him justice, has not confined himself to the simple task of abridging. He is more than a Justin shortening a Trogus Pompeius. In several instances he has corrected the errors of Guizot, and he has added new touches here and there. But he has not been able to modify the general character of the work, which is more narrative than explanatory. A much greater proportion of the space is allotted to institutions than in Miss Yonge's volumes. The reader learns what the feudal system was, what the communes, what the States General; but still not enough attention is given to this part of the subject. The reader searches in vain for information about the origin of the Parliament, and nothing is said about the great changes made in the Parliament and the administration of the kingdom by St. Louis and Philip le Bel. In order to render the book useful to young readers, M. Masson has been careful to add a chronological table of the principal events, and to append a list of the sources of the history of France, the dates of the creation of the principal fiefs, the scheme of the organization of the Parliament under Louis XIV., genealogical tables, and finally a copious index. He often quotes the excellent 'Historical Dictionary' of M. L. Lalanne, and he would have done well to say that the table of the Parliament is entirely borrowed from the admirable article written for M. Lalanne by M. Lot. In his table of the feudal system he has omitted the most important of the feudal services after the military, the "service de cour et de plaids," that is to say, the obligation to assist the seigneur in his tribunal. Finally, the list of sources is disfigured by many errors in dates, serious omissions, and useless insertions. In spite of these defects the book will be found serviceable, and put in the hands of young people will serve to give a taste for the history of France and an intelligent understanding of it.

Mr. Browning has attempted to write in a very succinct fashion an account of the history of France since the restoration of the Bourbons, and, like Miss Yonge, he has endeavoured to give the maximum of facts in the minimum of space. He also interpolates reflections which do not add to the clearness of a brief narrative. For instance, speaking of the Spanish marriages, Mr. Browning says:—"This clumsy diplomacy entirely failed of its results. The Queen had children, contrary to Guizot's expectation. Both she and Louis Philippe were driven from their thrones. The Duc de Montpensier was not suffered to reside in Spain. His daughter, who married Queen Isabella's son, died within six months of her marriage. Nothing is more pitiable than the worldly wisdom of a philosopher." But a worse defect than this is the writer's almost incredible inaccuracy, of which a few examples may be given. At the Restoration, we are told, "the nobles resumed their privileges." Talleyrand "held the reins of power till his death," p. 6. On p. 11 it is said that in invading Spain France "had strength enough to resist the example of the three Northern Powers." On p. 13 Louis XVIII. is represented as dying on September 17th. To turn to the later part. It is said, p. 95, that by the September Convention it was arranged that the French troops should be withdrawn from Rome within the year." P. 98 it is said, "Within a week from the opening of the campaign [of 1866] Austria was entirely defeated." On p. 101, "The last French troops left Vera Cruz on March 11th." On p. 102 we are told that the French loss at Mentana was great. On p. 103 the annexation of Savoy and Nice is put down as among the causes which shook the Empire. On p. 109 it is said that after the first reverses in 1870, "MacMahon retired to Metz, Frossard

to Nancy," and "Marshal Bazaine.....was sent to replace Leboeuf." Of course some of these mistakes are trifling, but the book is full of slips, and therefore it is impossible to trust a line of it. A looseness of statement is perpetually present. "While Paris was invested, the rest of France was overcome by the German troops, or occupied with more or less serious efforts of self-defence," is a model of the sort of sentence which should not occur in a school-book. Then comes a slip of the pen, "The French had taken Orleans after some resistance," when the author obviously means the Germans. Mr. Browning will have to revise nearly every page of his book before it is fit for use in schools.

ANTIQUARIAN PUBLICATIONS.

The Twelfth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland (c—2583, 1880) continues in an appendix the fiantis of Elizabeth from the last Report, carrying them down from 1570 to 1576, and covering an important period of Irish history. There are many interesting documents in this calendar of leases, grants, commissions, and pardons. Almost every lease seems to have contained the stipulation that the premises were not to be let "to any except English," and in one document (No. 1,823) "English by both parents" is stipulated. The appointment of Rosse M'Goghagane to be seneschal of the country of Kenalagh (No. 1,760) is a curious illustration of the tribal characteristics of Irish history. It recites "that Conley M'Goghagane had refused to surrender his name of Magoghagane or captain of that name; and the queen desiring to change the name of captain to seneschal, 'a degree or name more usual in places of civil governance,' makes the present grant to his son and heir" of all the lawful rights and appurtenances of the captain and taniest. No. 2,190 is a grant of the office of seneschal of the country of Slaghtwilliam, with power "to attack and punish all malefactors, rebels, vagabonds, rhymers, Irish harpers, idle men and women," rhymers and Irish harpers being peculiarly interesting relics of old-world life. Municipal life is illustrated by the grants of charters, one of which, appointing a "sovereign" of the town of Kilkenny, is not mentioned in the Report of the Commissioners of 1835. Then we have interesting descriptions of the musters for the army, as in No. 2,444; the appointment of Essex to be Captain General of the Forces (No. 2,349); and many other valuable documents. Besides the fiantis there is another useful appendix, a table of the parochial records of Ireland in the Public Record Office and in local custody, the earliest dating from 1600 and 1619. The form of report from parochial officers having custody of parochial records might with advantage be adopted in England—it asks as to the present state of the records, their place of habitation, and the why and wherefore of destruction and neglect.

The most important paper in the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, Vol. II. Part I., is a continuation of Mr. Lowndes's history of the Barrington family. The first of the race he notices here is Humphrey, who flourished in the latter half of the fifteenth century. Not very much seems to have come to light regarding him, but from all we have there is no injustice in concluding that he was a wild and violent person. The manorial records contain six separate charges of assault against him, as well as an order that he should no longer harbour in his dwelling a certain Joan Payne, who is described as "valde viciosa." His descendants were reputable and careful people, who appear to have lived very uneventful lives during the Tudor period. Sir Francis Barrington was the head of the house when James I. came to the throne, and was one of the candidates for the representation of Essex in that king's first Parliament. The

others were Sir Gamaliel Capel and Sir Edward Denny. The king had published a proclamation forbidding canvassing for votes and "all factions labouring for the places of knights or burgesses." Notwithstanding this expression of the royal will, electioneering went on briskly, and Mr. Lowndes has been so fortunate as to discover some letters relating to it, which ought to attract the attention of all who take interest in the growth of representative government. There is an angry letter from the Earl of Suffolk which is really beautiful in its way: "I do expect and challenge at your hands," he says, "as I am Lorde of the Tounes & most of you my tennants.....that you give your free consents & voyces to my good frend Sir Edward Denny Knight, which if you shall not regard what I now make known unto you I will make the proudest of you all repent it, be you well assured"; and then he goes on with charming simplicity to refer to the royal proclamation. Absurd as this seems to us, it was not unreasonable from the earl's point of view, as he was well aware that the "factious labouring" there denounced was only meant to condemn the actions of those opposed to the Court. The same line has been taken by influential people in times long subsequent to the Stuart period; but we have never chanced to meet with any other document which so directly testifies to what we should all of us now look upon as undue influence. The Rev. C. L. Acland has contributed an interesting paper on Colchester School. It is much to be wished that in some future number he would print the early lists of scholars. Many Essex men have become famous, and it would be a help to students of genealogy and local history to know who among them derived their education from that foundation. Mr. Andrew Hamilton supplies a valuable paper on the remains of stained glass to be found in certain Essex churches. There is nothing that the modern "restoration" fanatics make war upon more ruthlessly than the fragments of old glass which Reformers, Puritans, and churchwardens have spared. Every fragment that is left to us should be carefully traced and described. How very useful it is that the work should be done at once is proved by a passage in the "Archæological Intelligence" in this very number. It seems that during the "restoration" of Rochford Church "all the ancient remains of painted glass have been abstracted, and it is to be feared are irrecoverably lost—at all events, to the church to which they belong. The most important portion, historically as well as for the excellence of the glass, is the shield of the arms of Bohun, which until recently filled an octofoil in the head of a double-light window of the time of Edward III., at the east end of the north aisle."

Among the Tombs of Colchester, published by Messrs. Benham & Co., of Colchester, is a selection of epitaphs from the Colchester churches and burial grounds. The interest of the genealogist has not been so much considered as that of the singular class of persons who are supposed to take delight in reading the halting verses which stonemasons are wont to carve upon headstones and tablets. For our own part we cannot find much instruction or entertainment in reading verse so utterly despicable as most of that which is printed here. One stone in the churchyard of St. Mary-at-the-Walls has some lines on it which show how very easy a thing it is to improve on Shakespeare:—

Fear no more the heat of the Sun
Nor the tedious winter's blast;
For thou thy worldly task has [sic] done,
And the dream of life is past.
Sages, Monarchs, Peasants, must
Follow thee and come to dust.

This is, of course, taken from 'Cymbeline,' IV. ii. 258-63. The Colchester Nonconformists seem to have been original—at least we cannot call to mind any antetype from which the following, in the burial-ground of the Congregational Church, Lion Walk, can have been taken:—

Jehovah shake a fever came
Tempestuous from his throne
Seized on the flesh with raging flames
And burnt the Fabrick down.

The Sayer family has been a notable one in Colchester, and there is a good deal about them here; among other things the reader is expected to credit is that the pedigree can be proved up to A.D. 1002. It need hardly be said that for this no evidence is given whatever.

It is pleasant to receive the second volume of the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archeological and Natural History Society*, and to note that it is almost twice as bulky as its predecessor. Bulk in itself is no merit; but when we find that every page is pertinent to the history and antiquities of the county, and that it is all worth printing, it is difficult to give higher praise. The great fault of our numerous county archaeological societies, so far as their publications are concerned, is the insertion of much matter that has no reference whatever to the county or district of which they profess to treat. Having occasion recently to refer to a past volume of a western county archaeological society, it was somewhat irritating to find that a considerable proportion of the book was taken up with 'A Dissertation on the Word "Pig"!' Whilst so much remains to be published and written of the greatest interest pertaining to almost every English county, it is highly desirable that local archaeological societies should strictly confine themselves to their own hunting-grounds. It is to be hoped that the Derbyshire Society may remain true to so good a beginning. The volume opens with a painstaking paper entitled 'A Contribution towards a History of Norton, Derbyshire,' by Mr. Addy, the author of the excellent history of Beauchief Abbey recently noticed in these columns. Mr. St. John Hope gives an exhaustive account of the clock and chimes of All Saints, Derby; and from the same pen is a continuation, from the last volume, of an account of the excavations on the site of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Dale—one of the most interesting uncoverings of monastic remains that have taken place during the century. Mr. C. S. Greaves, Q.C., contributes an elaborate discussion on the age of the Darley yew, which has satisfactorily established its position as the largest and most luxuriant yew now extant in the United Kingdom; he considers that seven hundred years is the outside limit of its age—a period very considerably within the estimate usually assigned to it. Genealogy, in addition to Mr. Addy's pedigree of Kirke, is well represented in Mr. Charlton's account of the Pegge family, fully illustrated with five tables of descent; the best-known member of this family was Dr. Samuel Pegge, the voluminous author and careful antiquary of the end of last century. Mr. Cox, the historian of the Derbyshire churches, supplies a diary of Edward Bagshaw, vicar of Castleton, 1723-1769, which reads like a romance; and he also edits 'The Minute-Book of the Wirksworth Classis, 1651-1658.' This last-named paper, which takes up some hundred pages of the volume, is of the most exceptional interest. It is an exact reprint of the original note-book of the registrar of the Presbyterian classis of the Wirksworth district. There is only one other similar MS. extant, viz., the note-book of the Manchester Classis, which is about to be edited by Mr. John E. Bailey for the Chetham Society. The printing of this remarkable MS. throws much light on the little understood position of religious parties during the Commonwealth, and shows how much more widely the Presbyterian system was organized than is usually admitted by historians. There is a long paper by Mr. Frederick Davis on the etymology of Derbyshire place-names: it is arranged alphabetically, and we are surprised at the large number of important omissions. Mr. Davis remarks:—"Perhaps no branch of literature is so beset with pitfalls as etymology, and doubtless I have fallen into many." Both clauses of this sentence are true; but still it is

a good attempt, that may be perfected in later years either by the same or another hand. There are some excellent drawings of a mediæval censer recently found in the chancel wall of Langwith Church, of some old houses in the county town, of an elaborate ceiling in "the great room" of Derby market-place (where the final council that ordered the retreat of 1745 was held), and of some late incised slabs in Croxall Church. Altogether the Derbyshire Archeological Society may be congratulated on having produced an annual volume which is certainly not surpassed by any of the older established local associations.

Sussex Archeological Collections. Vol. XXX. (Lewes, Rivington.)—This volume is less attractive than any of its forerunners; still there is much in it that may interest students who value such books. A novelty is an index of the illustrations in the thirty published volumes of the 'Collections.' Would that an index to the letter-press had accompanied it! Mr. Willett's elaborate account of British coins in Sussex is continued in Part II., which deals with inscribed coins. None of them, of course, is older than the Roman occupation, B.C. 50 being suggested as the earliest definable date. This coinage extends till the reign of Claudius. The first name on British coins of this class is that of Commius, the Atrebatian chief, a name which suggests, if it does not confirm, a Greek influence, however remote that may be, transmitted through a Gaulish medium. He is one of the few British chieftains mentioned by Roman historians of whose existence we have numismatic evidence. There are not more than four such examples! Caesar dwells on the career of Commius; but the chief's name remains on one coin only, though "Commii Filius" occurs on nearly fifty. Their common capital was Calleva (Silchester), and the sons seem to have served the Romans; the art and symbols on their money testify thus much without regard to other records. The coins of Verica, one of the sons, are remarkable for their excellence; and one of them in the hands of Dr. Birch and Mr. Evans was useful in disposing for ever of those ludicrous legends which, made available for a pseudo-political purpose, had devised a certain "community of the Firlbolgs." The editor has written an exhaustive article on the Arundel chancel case, and vigorously sums up for the claim of the Duke of Norfolk. A good account of Roman mosaic pavements and other works at Bignor comes next. A popular essay by Archdeacon Hannah is devoted to Sussex churches, and expresses the author's notions about the "restoration" of ancient buildings. As the archdeacon does not hesitate to admire what has been done to Worth Church, Balcombe, nothing need be said about his opinions; he puts the facts neatly: "In the parts that have been rebuilt the old stonework has been carefully and jealously utilized." What more could any one want? What, indeed, except the real old stones! The subjects of other papers are 'Early Sussex Armory,' treated by Mr. W. S. Ellis, and 'Barcombe Church,' which is now being vigorously "restored." It needed repairs and cleaning, but it seems to have lost its history and beauty.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. MURRAY sends us *A Handbook to Political Questions of the Day*, by Mr. Sydney C. Buxton. To the useful collection of 'Ideas of the Day on Policy,' which Mr. Charles Buxton published some fourteen years ago, his son has now furnished a useful supplement. The new book differs considerably, however, from the old one. Instead of endeavouring to set forth the principles underlying the arguments in favour of what appear to him the most necessary political changes, Mr. Sydney Buxton succinctly sets forth the arguments themselves, appending to them as impartial a summary as a reformer can

be expected to give of the arguments against reform. Strict impartiality is not, of course, to be looked for in such a volume as this. Mr. Buxton must be prepared to be told by Conservatives that he has missed, if he has not misrepresented, some of their strong points. All his efforts to keep free from bias do not prevent his statements of the rival views from being somewhat one-sided, and if it were not so he would be a poor partisan. But he has done his work with most praiseworthy honesty, and the book is a capital one for young politicians to study, and even old politicians may refresh their memories and sharpen their judgments by reading it. Mr. Buxton keeps clear of foreign politics, but his survey of domestic questions is tolerably comprehensive. He starts with the State Church, and presents very clearly the chief arguments for and against disestablishment and disendowment, assigning a separate section to the burials difficulty, which is just now uppermost. To the subject of national education, including free schools, religious teaching in Board schools, and compulsion, he does not give at all too much space; and he treats more fully of the new problems of parliamentary reform, such as the extension of the county franchise, the redistribution of seats, woman suffrage, the ballot, and other parts of the electoral machinery. Our land laws and the proposals for altering them, from the suggested abolition of entail down to reform of the game laws, occupy him yet longer; and an elaborate review of the licensing question, in all its complicated bearings, is followed by shorter chapters devoted to such miscellaneous topics as capital punishment and flogging, marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and the Sunday opening of museums. In a concluding section are grouped the principal Irish questions of the day, whether strictly political, like the demands for Home Rule and amendment of the franchise, or having to do with the present uncomfortable relations between landlords and tenants. That is a sufficiently large programme, which the most enthusiastic reformers cannot hope to exhaust for many years to come. They may, however, rejoice with Mr. Buxton at the great progress that has been made in many important directions since 1866, when his father's book was written. Some grave questions, like those of the Irish State Church, church rates, and University tests, with which that book dealt, are now things of the past; others, like the land laws and the liquor trade, are much nearer to settlement; while some old topics, such as parliamentary reform and educational reform, have entered on new stages, and others again, like local self-government and the Sunday opening of museums, are almost entirely new. Mr. Buxton is quite right in saying that his book "in no way pretends to be complete"; but it is a book which a great many people might study with advantage.

PROF. TAWNEY, the principal of the Presidency College in Calcutta, has just brought out in the 'Bibliotheca Indica' the first two parts of his translation from the Sanscrit of *The Ocean of the Streams of Story*. The Bengal Asiatic Society could not have conferred a greater boon on the students of folk-lore than by giving them a translation of this great repository of Indian legends, which was composed from older sources by Somadeva of Kashmir towards the close of the eleventh century. Its existence was first made known to Europe by Wilson in 1824, through his articles in the *Calcutta Oriental Quarterly Magazine*, and we are glad to see that Calcutta is to have the honour of producing the first complete translation. The second part goes down to the end of the twenty-third chapter; but the great interest of the book will begin with the twenty-seventh, where Brockhaus's German translation ceases. The stories are illustrated by notes which refer to similar legends current in other collections of folk-lore. The members of the Folk-lore Society will find this translation a mine of interesting materials.

MR. PONSONBY sends us a nicely printed copy of the Examination Papers set at the Irish Intermediate Examinations. It is greatly to be feared that set subjects necessarily promote cram, and these papers, especially those on modern languages, seem certain to encourage it. However, this is not Mr. Ponsonby's fault, who simply publishes what the Commissioners approve.

MESSRS. WHITTAKER & Co. send us a neat little edition of *Elizabeth; or, the Exiles of Siberia*, an old favourite now undeservedly neglected. It is to be hoped this handy reprint may meet with the success it merits.—That excellent magazine for children, *Little Folks*, has reached the conclusion of another volume. It an admirable periodical, but Messrs. Cassell detract seriously from the value of this and others of their most popular publications by omitting all bibliographical marks, such as the date, and the number of the volume. The practice is annoying, and creates a prejudice against even so well-edited a serial as this.—The letter-press of *Golden Childhood* (Ward, Lock & Co.) is good, but the "beautiful coloured pictures" should be omitted. They are hideous.—The *Union Jack*, of which Mr. G. A. Henty recently became the editor, has greatly improved under its new management. Mr. Henty is well known, both as a special correspondent who has been a narrator of the decisive battles of our day and as the author of some excellent books for boys. In the preface to the first number of the *Union Jack* which he edited, he intimated that to conduct a magazine for boys had been the ambition of his life. This preface appeared in the first number for May. Since then each number has shown how thoroughly Mr. Henty has identified himself with his self-imposed task. Messrs. Griffith & Farran are the publishers.

THAT indefatigable person, Mr. Frowde, has sent us copies of the two special editions of the *Oxford Bible for Teachers* which were printed expressly for the Sunday-school Centenary Celebration. The one is declared to be "The Smallest Edition in the World," printed on extremely thin and opaque india paper, 1,416 pages, measuring 4 in. by 5½ in. by 1 in., and weighing 12½ ounces. The other is "The Sunday-school Superintendent's Edition," printed on thin india paper, measuring 5½ in. by 7½ in. by 1 in., and weighing 19 ounces. We presume that in speaking of "the smallest edition in the world" Mr. Frowde means the smallest that contains the Concordance, maps, and other useful aids that he liberally provides.

MESSRS. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE send us a *Variorum Teacher's Bible*, containing *Variorum Notes*, and the Aids to the Bible Student which they published in their 'Bible for Bible Teachers.' This edition is to be peculiarly commended for giving the translators' preface, which the ordinary editions suppress, but which ought to be read by all Sunday-school teachers. This edition, like Mr. Frowde's, commemorates the Sunday-school Centenary.

DR. THEOPHILO BRAGA has just brought out, on the occasion of Camoens' centenary, a bibliography of the great Portuguese poet's works as well as of books relating to his biography.

We have on our table *Elihu Burritt*, edited by C. Northend (Low),—*Bibliography of Dickens*, by R. H. Shepherd (The Author),—*I and my Property*, by Verax (Low),—*Mensuration Questions*, by W. T. Lawrence (Heywood),—*Milton's Arcades and Sonnets*, by the Rev. J. Hunter (Longmans),—*Chambers's English Readers*, Book VI., by J. M. D. Meiklejohn (Chambers),—*Domestic Economy*, Part II. (Chambers),—*British Dogs*, Parts IX. and X., by H. Dalziel ('The Bazaar' Office),—*Bee-keeping for Amateurs*, by T. Addey ('The Bazaar' Office),—*Practical Trapping*, by W. Carnegie ('The Bazaar' Office),—*Antiseptic Surgery*, by W. MacCormac (Smith, Elder & Co.),—*How to*

Feed an Infant, by B. Baker (Baillière),—*A Practical Treatise on Sea-Sickness*, by G. M. Beard (New York, E. B. Treat),—*Water Supply*, by J. H. B. Browne (Macmillan),—*Ponds and Ditches*, by M. C. Cooke (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge),—*The Etymology of some Derbyshire Place-names*, by F. Davis (Bemrose),—*How to Observe the Composition of Armies*, by an Officer (Mitchell),—*Help for Ireland*, by an "Anglo-Irishman" (Kerby & Endean),—*Communism and Socialism in their History and Theory*, by T. D. Woolsey (Low),—*Souvenir of Old England*, by an Anglo-American (Simpkin),—*Two Sides of the Atlantic*, by J. Burnley (Simpkin),—*Monarchs and Statesmen: a Poem*, by H. G. Graham (Penny),—*The Prince: a Poem*, by G. D. (Stock),—*Josephine: an Historical Drama* (E. W. Allen),—*A Catechism on Geology and Sacred History for Young People*, by E. A. Peakome (Relfe Brothers),—*Sketches of Church History in Germany*, by J. Lloyd (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge),—*The Life of David as Reflected in his Psalms*, by A. Maclaren (Edinburgh, Macniven & Wallace),—*The Preacher's Pocket*, by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould (Skeffington),—*Sin and its Penalty*, by J. Hawkins (Stock),—*An Essay on the Scriptural Doctrine of Immortality*, by the Rev. J. Challis (Rivingtons),—*The Parables of Our Lord*, by H. Calderwood (Macmillan),—*Questions Archimedeæ*, by J. L. Heiberg (Copenhagen, R. Kleinii),—*Volkswirtschaftliche und Socialphilosophische Essays*, by Dr. W. Neurath (Vienna, Faesy & Frick),—*Untersuchungen zur Deutschen Staats- und Rechtsgeschichte*, by Dr. O. Gierke (Breslau, W. Koebner),—*Révolutions Étymologiques*, by M. Schapiro (Trübner),—*I Misteri Eleusini*, by S. Bernocco (Turin, E. Loescher),—*Dickens und Daudet*, by L. Weizmann (Berlin, H. S. Hermann),—*Nibelunge*, by J. Jordan (Frankfurt, W. Jordan),—*Mélanges de Linguistique et d'Anthropologie*, by A. Hovelacque (Trübner). Among New Editions we have *Local Examination History*, by R. S. Pringle (Heywood),—*The Gifts of Civilisation*, by R. W. Church (Macmillan),—*Esthetics of Musical Art*, by Dr. F. Hand (Reeves),—*New Grammar of French Grammars*, by Dr. V. de Fivas (Lockwood). Also the following Pamphlets: *A Practical Method for the Constitutional Union of the United Kingdom and the Nine Parliamentary Colonies* (Stanford),—*Mr. Archibald Forbes and the Zulu War*, by N. L. Walford (S. Tinsley),—*The National or the Factional Party*, by F. A. Hyndman (Allen & Co.),—*Facts and Impressions of England*, by H. de Hochstrasser (Wilson),—*Who was the Founder of Sunday Schools?* by S. R. T. Mayer (Moxon),—*and Greece Abandoned* (Infeld).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Crafts's (Rev. W. F.) *The Rescue of Child Soul*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Ewald's (Dr. G. H. A. von) *Commentary on the Prophets of the Old Testament*, Vol. 4, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Tuck's (R.) *The Age of the Great Patriarchs*, Vol. 1, 3/6 cl.

Law.

Moss's (J. F.) *Handbook of the New Code of Regulations, 1880, and other Official Instructions, with Notes, &c.*, 2/6 cl.
Pound's (C. A.) *Architecture, and How it Arose*, 2/6 swd.

Poetry and the Drama.

Lewis's (H. K.) *Songs for Little Singers in the Sunday School and Home*, roy. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Nicholson's (James and Ellen C.) *Poems*, 16mo. 3/6 cl.
Palace and Prison and Fair Geraldine, Two Tragedies, by Author of 'Ginevra' and the 'Duke of Guise', cr. 8vo. 6/6
Shakespeare's King Henry V., with Notes and Introduction by K. Deighton, cr. 8vo. 4/6 swd.

History and Biography.

Guizot in Private Life, 1787-1874, by his Daughter, Madame de Witt, translated by M. C. M. Simpson, 8vo. 15/6 cl.
Parker (Admiral Sir W.), *Life of 1781-1866*, by Vice-Admiral A. Phillimore, Vol. 3, 8vo. 16/6 cl.
Parr's (Capt. H. W.) *Sketch of the Kafir and Zulu Wars*, 5/6
Ross's (Rev. J.) *The Manchus, or the Reigning Dynasty of China, their Rise and Progress*, 8vo. 16/6 cl.

Geography and Travel.

Johnston's *Historical Atlas*, 2 vols. 4to. 21/6 cl.

Philology.

Cust's (R. N.) *Linguistic and Oriental Essays, written from the Year 1846 to 1878*, 8vo. 18/6 cl.

Science.

Braithwaite's (R.) *The Sphagnaceæ, or Peat Mosses of Europe and North America*, imp. 8vo. 25/6 cl.
Heidenhain's (R.) *Animal Magnetism, translated from the fourth German Edition by L. C. Wooldridge*, 2/6 cl.

General Literature.

Berthet's (E.) *The Sergeant's Legacy, from the French by G. Venables*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 swd.
Brooks's (N.) *The Boy Emigrants, a Tale of the American Plains and California Gold-Mines*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Burns in Drama, together with Saved Leaves, edited by J. H. Stirling, 12mo. 6/6 cl.
Corydalis, a Story of the Sicilian Expedition, by B. M. Hawtrey, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Dowling's (R.) *The Sport of Fate*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Gortachakov's (M. M.) *The Mysteries of St. Petersburg*, 2/6
Great Grenfell Gardens, by B. H. Buxton, 12mo. 2/6 cl. (Railway Library.)
Harte's (B.) *Complete Works*, Vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Hartington's (Right Hon. the Marquis of) *Election Speeches in 1879 and 1880*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Harwood's (J. B.) *The Tenth Earl*, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Hayward's (W. S.) *The Secret Seven, a Love Story*, 2/6 bds.
Lyschinska's (M. J.) *The Kindergarten Principle, its Educational Value and Chief Applications*, sm. 4to. 4/6 cl.
Scientific Transcendentalism, by D. M., cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Sherer's (J. W.) *The Conjurer's Daughter, a Tale*, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Smythie's (Mrs. G.) *Our Mary, a Novel*, 12mo. 2/6 bds.
Stirling's (J. H.) *Jerrold, Tennyson, and Macaulay, with other Critical Essays*, 12mo. 5/6 cl.
Tales and Sketches of the Covenanters, Illustrated Bicentennial Edition, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Todiavá's (M. K.) *Merchants and Bankers' Companion*, 31/6

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Gebhard (O. v.) u. Harnack (A.): *Evangeliorum Codex Græcæ Rossanensis, seine Entdeckung und sein Werth*, 20m.
Hergenröther (J.): *Handbuch der Kirchengeschichte*, 2nd edition, Vol. 2, Part 2, and Vol. 3, 16m.
Hettinger (F.): *Apologie d. Christenthums*, Vol. 2, Parts 2 and 3, 7m. 50.

Law.

Les Décrets du 29 Mars, 1880, et les Mesures annoncées contre les Associations Religieuses, Consultation de M^r Rousse, 3fr.

Fine Art.

Heydemann (H.): *Verhüllte Tänzerin, Bronze in Museum zu Turin*, 2m.
Rooses (M.): *Geschichte der Malerschule Antwerpen*, übersetzt v. F. Reber, Part 1, 9m.

History and Biography.

Cantu (César): *Les Trente Dernières Années, 1848-1878*, 6fr.
Correspondenz Politische Friedrichs d. Grossen, 4 vols., 44m.
Sainte-Beuve (C. A.): *Nouvelle Correspondance, avec des Notes de son Dernier Secrétaire*, 3fr. 50.

Geography and Travel.

Tchihatchef (P. de): *Espagne, Algérie et Tunisie, Lettres à M. Michel Chevalier*, 12fr.

Philology.

Blass (F.): *Die Attische Beredsamkeit*, Part 3, Section 2, 9m.
Böhtlingk (O.): *Banskrit-Wörterbuch in kürzerer fassung*, Part 2, No. 1, 4m. 20.
Comicorum Atticorum Fragmenta, edited by T. Kock, Vol. 1, 18m.
Ebeling (H.): *Lexicon Homericum*, Vol. 1, Fasc. 13 and 14, Vol. 2, Fasc. 9, 6m.
Hesychii Milesii de Viris Illustribus Librum, recensuit J. Flach, 6m. 75.
Keller (O.): *Epilogomena zu Horaz*, 8m.
Müller (L.): *Metrik der Griechen u. Römer*, 1m. 50.
Pauli (C.): *Etruskische Studien*, Part 2, 1m. 30.
Poetae Latini Minores, rec. A. Baehrens, Vol. 2, 1m. 80.
Porphyrii Quaestiones Homericae, collegit H. Schroeder, 6m.
Sander (M.): *Der Sprachgebrauch d. Rhetors Annaeus Seneca*, Part 2, 1m. 60.
Wiedemann (F. J.): *Syrjanisch-deutsches Wörterbuch*, 7m.

Science.

Sartorius (Fhr. v. Waltershausen): *Der Aetna*, edited by A. v. Lasaulx, Vol. 1, 40m.

General Literature.

Eckmann-Chatelain: *Quelques Mots sur l'Esprit Humain*, 1fr. 50.
Lermine (J.): *Les Mariages Mandits*, 3fr.

IN A COTTAGE GARDEN.

BETWIXT our apple-boughs, how clear
The violet western hills appear,
As calmly ends another day
Of Earth's long history!—from the ray
She with slow majestic motion
Wheeling continent and ocean
Into her own dim shade, wherethrough
The Outer Heavens come into view,
Deep beyond deep. In thought conceive
This rolling Globe whereon we live,
(For in the mind, and there alone,
A picture of the world is shown)
How huge it is, how full of things,
As round the royal SUN it swings,
In one of many subject rings,—
Carrying our Cottage with the rest,
Its rose-lawn and its martin's nest.
But, number every grain of sand,
Wherever salt wave touches land;
Number in single drops the sea;
Number the leaves on every tree;

Number Earth's living creatures, all
That run, that fly, that swim, that crawl;
Of sands, drops, leaves, and lives, the count
Add up into one vast amount;
And then, for every separate one
Of all these, let a flaming SUN
Whirl in the skies, encircled each
With its own massy worlds. No reach
Of thought suffices.

Look aloft.
The stars are gathering. Cool and soft
The twilight in our garden-croft
Purples the crimson-folded rose,
(O tell me how so sweet it grows!)
Makes gleam like stars the cluster'd white;
And Beauty too is infinite.

W. ALLINGHAM.

"THE MELANCHOLY JAKUES."

WITH reference to Mr. Oswald Crawford's letter on this subject, I should like to mention that in an article on the Christian name John, published in the *Cornhill Magazine* some eighteen months since, I called attention to the fact that Shakespeare scanned the word "Jaques" as two syllables. I did not then go fully into the subject, because I thought it probably well known to most Shakespearean scholars; but I venture now to add a few further remarks upon the question. The word occurs altogether only seven times in the dialogue of 'As You Like It.' Twice the passage is in prose; three times the word is terminal, so that it may be either monosyllabic or dissyllabic, so far as the scansion is concerned; and twice it is median. The last two instances run as follows:—

The melancholy Jaques grieves at that,

and Stay, Jaques, stay.

Again, in 'All's Well that Ends Well,' the same name twice occurs in the middle of a line:—

I am St. Jaques' pilgrim, thither gone.

There's four or five to great St. Jaques bound.

In 'Henry V.' we find

Jaques Chatillon, Rambures, Vaudemont.

Similarly Parolles is always scanned as three syllables. For example,—

Monsieur Parolles, my lord calls for you.

Oh, my Parolles, they have married me.

I think these and other instances lead one fairly to the conclusion that Shakespeare pronounced the final syllable *es* in French words. On the other hand, he never pronounces the so-called *e* mute at the end of polysyllabic French words, though he always pronounces it in other syllables than the last. For instance, he treats Pucelle, Touraine, and Bretagne as only two syllables, and Maine as only one. If we compare two such lines as

The Dauphin, with one Joan la Pucelle joined,

and Dieu dè battayès, where have they this mettle?

I think we must allow that the final *s* makes the *e* mute into a separate syllable in Shakespeare's eyes. I know of only one case where a final *e* is by itself scanned as a separate syllable, and that is in the couplet

If that you will French win,
Then with Scotland first begin;

where an archaic proverb is simply quoted with its original metrical peculiarities, just as we might now quote

When Adam dalf and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?

without at all committing ourselves to its versification. Doubtless Shakespeare read the first-mentioned couplet unmetrically, as most people nowadays read the second. On the other hand, I know of only one case where a final *e* in French words is seemingly slurred over by Shakespeare, and that is in the line

Jaques de Chatillon, Admiral of France,

where the "of" may well be an interpolation, or where a hypermetrical syllable could be easily tolerated.

On the whole, therefore, I incline to think that Shakespeare pronounced the name as if

written in modern English "Jah-kez," the final *s* being distinctly articulated. That Shakespeare elsewhere pronounced final *s* in French words is clear from the passage in 'Henry V.' where Pistol's prisoner says, "Est-il impossible d'échapper la force de ton bras?" to which Pistol replies, "Brass, cur; offer'st me brass?" Indeed, it is by no means certain that final consonants were not often still pronounced in France itself under Henri Quatre.

But what can Mr. Crawford mean by saying that the *e* would "be sounded or made mute as the line required a word of two syllables or of one syllable, in accordance with the usage of all French poets and of our own Chaucer"? Surely Mr. Crawford must know that in all French poetry every *e* mute, without exception, is invariably scanned as a separate syllable. It is true in an *opéra bouffe* one may write "R'gardez-la, v'là c' qui faut que soit Mam'zell' Angot"; but in serious verse the poet has no such licence to pronounce or elide *e* mute at his own sweet will. And if Mr. Crawford will look into so well known a school-book as Dr. Brewer's 'Chaucer,' he will see that the rules governing the final *e* in the 'Canterbury Tales,' though more complicated, are quite as precise.

GRANT ALLEN.

YOUR correspondent, as appears from the latter part of his letter, understands scansion, though his first part is not so clear. The explanation therefore, one would think, lies in his own hands. Succinctly I would say that in four instances in 'Love's Labour's Lost,' 'As You Like It,' and 'All's Well' (including one first foot) we find *Jā* | *qués*. I use the long and short signs as giving less cause of misapprehension. In two instances in 'Henry V.' where the word forms a first foot, it might be read *Jāqués*, though it would, I think, be preferable to consider it in one case as an allowable spondee, and in the other as *Jaques* of |. There remain three instances in 'As You Like It' where it is a final. Mr. Crawford may take them, if he pleases, as monosyllables, but it is more natural to account them as dissyllabic, the lines having an extra syllable, as in

I am | for oth | er than | for danc | ing meas | ures.

If I understand him aright, he objects to *Jā-qués*, and would prefer the *s* mute. If this be so I would remind him that Shakespeare at least sounded the final *s*. On any other supposition, when in 'Henry V.' IV. iv., the French soldier says "...de ton bras?" Pistol's mistake, "Brasse, Curre!...Offer'st me Brasse?" becomes an absurdity. See Walker's 'Vers. of Shak.' pp. 2-4, for similar examples in Shakespeare and his contemporaries. Is not also Mr. Crawford too general when he says "the *e* would then be sounded or made mute as the line required a word of two syllables or of one syllable, in accordance with the usage of all French poets and of our own Chaucer"? Can he give an instance of *vié*, &c., in which I am much interested, used dissyllabically? B. NICHOLSON.

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

July 24, 1880.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, when Griswold's memoir of Poe was, as you say, "accepted as authoritative," I again and again expressed my suspicion that it was not true. Here are some of my words, given as introductory to details taken then from that memoir:—"It is said," "We are told," "Here, as elsewhere, if we must believe the statements of Mr. Griswold, Poe ruined himself"; "The next paragraph in this sad story seems so improbable, that we write it without a full belief in its reality, though it is endorsed by Mr. Griswold." And here is a remark given near the close of my review:—"Of such a tale we can say only that it appears very improbable." What I so long ago suspected has now been made clear, thanks to Mr. Ingram.

I refer to my 'Handbook of American Literature,' written in 1853-4, published in 1856 (W. & R. Chambers). JOSEPH GOSTWICK.

THE TRIAL OF CHARLES I.

British Museum.

I HAVE lately met with an account of a very pathetic scene which occurred in court during the trial of Charles I., and of which I have not been able to find any mention in the various relations of that event. In the correspondence of Archbishop Sancroft (now preserved among the Harley MSS., 3783-3785) for the year 1665 are five letters, addressed to him as Dean of St. Paul's, three signed "Aa. Delylle," and two "Jo. Levett." The former profess to be written by a lady who was present at the arraignment of the king and played a prominent part in the proceedings, and the latter letters are attestations to the genuineness of her story. The letters are as follows:—

Theise
For the honorable
and the most
Reuerend Dean of Pauls
humble present.

Sir
In all humilittie doe returne you most humble thanks for your ciuill apcantage [*sic*] of my abrupt lynes vnrworthy of the transparent of your eyes but for your account of me requyrd of the Mesenger that presentd you with my vnpolished lynes he is altogether a stranger vnto me farther then the discharge of this employment as in my letter I gaue your honred and graue wosdome account of I am a stranger, Scots by decent and my husband Franche, but heir from my Infancie that I am stranger in my natue land my father being secretarie to quene Ann and 18 decents of subiaits and seruents in places of honour to his Maiesties predesesours my husband kild in his seruice my self made the obiact of pitie for loyaltie be burned and imprisoned as your dier friend Doctor Leuett can tell but if I may humble beg, my sutt to your wosdome and honour may be concealed he lodge on the same flore with me and knos not my Indigence but lements my suffringe so honourable he is to conseque better of me then I can meritte and if you ples to ask of me at him concealing my presumtione in my sutt to yow he will giue that characture of me I darre not clame as meritt but in submishion to his pleasure. I am a aledgt dettor most iniustly as the enclosed will make apare which I humbly beg yow to seale vpp and returne agane and if yow be plesseed to speke of me giue me not out for Sir your humble suplecant but for one distressed Lady that yow haue heird to be heir. want of tenⁿ pound hes kild me heir to supercede all actions that my aduarsare hes in malice layd vpon me and if it stood with your honours conueniencie to giue the Doctor a visit taking no notice of me he will truly tell his knowledge of me whos prayers you shall euer oblidge as

Your euer deuotd
seruant

AA. DELYILLE.

if I could be maide
a catholike I could
not be trubesome.

The next letter is from Dr. Levett:—

For the Reverend my most
worthily honord Friend
Dr. Sancroft Deane of St.
Pauls.

Noble Sir

You are the first I intend to waite upon when my horse is saddled, which may be (I thanke God) when I will, but some opportunitys makes me affect a restraint at present. The Lady Delille you mention is my next neighbour and with me above any man (I may say all in our blessed Colledge) acquainted, so that (if you dare credite the relator) you may expect a just relation of all you desire concerning her. She is a Scot by birth of a very worthy (if not noble) family, especially by the mothers side, many of her Ancestors have bene in place of great trust to the kings of Scotland and her father (if I mistake not) our Queene Anne her secretary. Her Husband was slaine in our late Kings warrs and for him. The Lady herself for abilities scarce to be paralleled by any of her sex: her engagement here is ten pounds at the most, and that occasioned by her breaking of a glasse full of wine in the face of a woman for treason (had it not bene in the time of Oliver) and the judgment for the ten pounds was procured against her since our king came in and although she was sued by a false name she hath bene a prisoner 4 yeares only for this, and now for chamber rent, and her out goings, I heare that 166ⁿ

is demanded by our Warden : she is altogether miserable as to her fortune, if her friends fail her, she perishes. She hath two brands upon her that of her shoulder I have seene (a handfull broad) she received them from Col. Huson at the first tryall of our late king in open court for saying (upon their reading of his accusation) that it was not his subjects but traitors and rebels that made it : His Majesty then seeing her flesh smoake and her haire all of a fire for him by their hot irons, much commiserated her, and wished that he had beene able to have requited her : now his (God be blessed) can doe it, and its an act (if not of justice) of great mercy that it shold be done, and whosoever shall be instrumentall in it will purchase to himselfe a good report. Sir when I have the hapines to waite upon you I shall give you a fuller character of this lady. In the interim and ever I am

Your most affectionate and humble servant
Jo : LEVET.

16 May
— 65.

The third letter is from Lady Delisle :—

For the honored and Most Reuered
Deane of Pauls
humble present.

Sir
I am once more constrained to giue yow this truble hoping your goodnes is such as to pardon me for it by reason I am so put to it now for to supercede my actions that I may mak my adrese to the king and the Chanceloure to try for my libertie and not longer perish heir for I haue left my self nothing to subsist but hes to menten my self scold and ingadged and hes no mor left that will procure six pence and if doe not supercede Muday the be-
[sic] of the terme heir I may ly and if a peny would doe it I haue it not at present nor can command, my frend that does some what for me being sent vpon buisines for the king that I am forgot till hee return and I kno not when it, I did Sir I think send the copi of my cace to you with the other papers and if you haue it not it is miscaried by the messenger. I haue no more to say but in all humilite be you and pray for you many helthfull days and craue the protection of your fauore to subscrib as becometh

Sir
Your most humble
and deuotd
seruant
AA. DELYLE.

The fourth letter is also from Lady Delisle :—

Theise
For the Reuerend and
much honored the Deane
of Pauls
present.

Sir
Yow may ples to conseeue me to be a very ingrate persone not hauing retuend my thanks for your ciuilitye to me sence my vnabilities denys to performe a deeper dett but this delay was not by neglect of my oblidged duty but till I hadd supercede my actions and haue a certificate to make appare the truth which I haue heir enclosed for your satisfaction, and if I could haue compasd mony I might haue ben thus redy a weeke ago this littil paper stands me in 3^d 10^s of which I had 20 of you Sir for the which I retuene yow humble thanks and wishes your store may be lyke the oyle in the cruets and the male in the barrell yow still taking and it euer encreasing but now for my extentione if I can not procure 6^d heir I am lyke to stay and the seale day is on Munday and ther will be no more but on on Wensday I humble beg pardon for this trespass and humble entret your ansuer by your seruant and yow sall oblige the prayers of

Your deuot
seruant
AA. DELYLE.

The Fleet. tyme
is now precious.

The fifth and last letter is from Dr. Jo. Levett :—

For the Reuered my most Honourd
Friend Dr. Sancroft Deane
of St. Pauls these.

Noble Sir

Take my letter to you concerning the Lady Delyle (pardoning my naturall credulity) for an Oracle, If Colonel Gray (Lord Gray of Warke his Brother and now Major of his Majestys Regiment of foote) Mr. Andrew Cole (one of his Majestys Querries) Mr. Robison the Duke of Yorks Chirurgion (who cured her brands) cum multis alijs confirme the same for a truth. And especially if the Earle of Denby averse it, who kissed her wounds, and condemned the then basenes of the Lords that she shold be the only assessor of Loyalty besides that weeks newes booke expressing in general the barbarous usage of

a lady speaking for the king. Sir, I am taking horse, let it excuse my defects. I am ever

Your most affectionate and humble servant
Jo : LEVET.

17 June
— 65.

From the fact mentioned by Lady Delisle that Dean Sancroft had relieved her wants after making inquiry, it seems reasonable to conclude that he had fully satisfied his own mind as to the truth of the story that she had been so barbarously treated by Colonel Hewson for her outspoken loyalty. It is evident, too, from the story of the broken wineglass during the Protectorate, that her high spirit had been by no means quenched by her fiery trial.

EDWARD SCOTT.

Literary Gossip.

WE are glad to be able to announce that Mr. F. C. Burnand, the author of 'Happy Thoughts,' succeeds the late Mr. Tom Taylor as editor of *Punch*. Mr. Burnand has for some years been the most popular of the contributors to the journal, and he will no doubt prove a worthy successor of Mark Lemon and Shirley Brooks.

In the *Athenæum* of June 12th it was stated that the revised version of the New Testament would appear during the autumn. We are now able to say that the publication will not take place until the spring of 1881, when the Greek texts, which are being prepared for the Universities by Archdeacon Palmer and Prebendary Scrivener, will no doubt be completed. The editorial work, as regards the revised English version, has been entrusted by the Universities, we believe, to the Rev. J. Troutbeck, the Secretary of the New Testament Company.

THE edition of Shelley's prose works which Mr. Buxton Forman has just finished putting through the press, and which, like his edition of the poetical works, is in four volumes, contains much that will be new. Shelley's own prose publications are accurately reprinted for the first time, and 'The Necessity of Atheism' and 'A Letter to Lord Ellenborough' are at length given from original copies. Mrs. Shelley's two-volume collection of posthumous essays, fragments, translations, and letters from Italy is reprinted with very considerable additions; all outlying prose essays, fragments, &c., are included, and nearly all outlying letters, except those in Hogg's 'Life of Shelley' and the 'Shelley Memorials.' The principal works not before published are the much-talked-of essay 'On the Devil and Devils,' a considerable series of 'Notes on Sculptures in Rome and Florence,' and the long letter which Shelley wrote to Leigh Hunt, as editor of the *Examiner*, on the iniquitous trial of Richard Carlile for publishing Paine's 'Age of Reason.' There are several new letters, and a large number of those previously published have been revised beside the MSS. The whole series of letters now given, instead of sixty-eight as published by Mrs. Shelley, is a hundred and twenty-seven. Among the illustrations are an etching of Casa Magni, the poet's last abode, a facsimile of a drawing by Shelley, and the pedigree of Shelley from the records of the College of Arms. A copious index to the whole eight volumes has been added.

THE Armenians in London are preparing for publication a reply to the attack on the character of the Armenian nation which Sir

Wilfrid Lawson recently made in the House of Commons.

THE Bishop of Natal has now completed his digest of the voluminous Blue-books on the Zulu war. This work, which extends to 750 pages, has been set up by Zulul at the bishop's private printing press at Bishopstowe. In an appendix Dr. Colenso makes some comments on Capt. Poole's article on Cetywayo in the April number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, and also gives an account of a visit paid to him in May last by a great deputation of Zulu chiefs, which included two brothers of the ex-king.

'THOUGHTS IN MY GARDEN' is the title of a selection from the papers of the late Mortimer Collins, edited by Mr. Edmund Yates, which will be brought out early next month by Messrs. Bentley & Son. The work will be issued in two volumes, and will contain notes by the editor and Mrs. Mortimer Collins.

WE are pleased to hear that Mr. Charles Kent is recovering from the long and severe illness which has caused much anxiety to his friends. The Pope, by the way, has just sent Mr. Kent his apostolic benediction, as a token of his approbation of the 'Corona Catholica,' which Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co. published a few weeks ago. Even heretics will hope that the benediction may hasten Mr. Kent's convalescence.

THE Bampton Lectures on 'The Organization of the Early Christian Church,' recently delivered before the University of Oxford by the Rev. Edwin Hatch, Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, and Grinfield Lecturer in the Septuagint, will shortly be issued by Messrs. Rivington. They made a considerable sensation at the time of their delivery, and M. Renan was taken to hear one of them when he visited Oxford.

WE are able to announce that it has been determined to establish an association in Birmingham by which encouragement may be given to the systematic study of history in that town. The Birmingham Historical Society—such is the title of the new undertaking—is to meet periodically to receive and discuss papers. Mr. Osmund Airy is going to act as Hon. Sec. *pro tem*. Mr. E. A. Freeman has agreed to be the first President. It is calculated that a subscription of five shillings will be sufficient for the present objects of the Society. The first general meeting will, it is expected, be held in October.

THE death of Mr. James Imlach, a bookseller at Banff and local antiquary, merits a passing notice in these columns. He wrote an unpretentious but interesting 'History of Banff,' in which he mentions that in early life he collected materials on the life of Macpherson, the Scottish freebooter celebrated by Burns, for Sir Walter Scott, and how the novelist was led to abandon his project.

A REPRINT of 'Glasgow, Past and Present,' and 'Glasgow and its Environs,' by "Senex" (the late Mr. Robert Reid) and others, has been undertaken by a Glasgow publishing firm. This edition, limited to 400 copies, will also embrace various other papers by "Senex," his autobiography, and the work by "J. B." on early banking in that city.

Mr. F. NORGATE writes:—

"Although it was, perhaps, not strictly right in noticing the Sunderland Library (*Athenæum*, July 17th) to speak of 'the famous' Valdarfer Boccaccio as one of its treasures—since this epithet belongs more especially to the Roxburghe copy, which, by the way, was never at Blenheim at all, having been sold in the White Knights Library by a late Duke of Marlborough within less than two years after he succeeded to the title (see *Notes and Queries*, 5th S. xii. 333)—I nevertheless see no reason to suppose with Mr. Hartshorne, in last week's *Athenæum*, that in the notice above referred to 'the Valdarfer Boccaccio of 1471 has been confounded with the edition of 1472 by Adam de Michaelibus,' the fact being that the Sunderland Library, now at Blenheim, contains both editions (the Valdarfer having been there for more than 140 years); and it was doubtless for this reason that the Earl of Sunderland, being content with one copy, and possibly not knowing that it was imperfect (it is said to want five leaves), refused to buy the other when it was offered to him for a hundred guineas, the price actually paid for it by the ancestor of the Duke of Roxburghe, and thus lost the opportunity of becoming owner of the only known perfect copy in Europe. According to Dibdin's 'Edes Althorpianæ,' ii. 53, there are two other perfect copies of the Mantua edition of 1472 besides the one at Blenheim, viz., one at Paris and one, 'a truly magnificent one,' at Nuremberg."

Messrs. Puttick & Simpson inform us that both the Valdarfer Boccaccio and the edition of 1472 are in the library.

THE New York Publishers' Weekly mentions the following announcements by Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., besides the 'Memoir History of Boston,' which we have already described, under the editorship of Mr. Justin Winsor: a 'Congressional District Vote Map of the United States,' a map 21 by 36 in., showing by coloured bars the relative vote of Republicans and Democrats for Congressmen in all the districts of the country; 'Dramatic Biographies,' edited by Laurence Hutton; 'Self-Culture,' a series of twenty-two lectures, by J. F. Clarke; 'Records and Reminiscences of the Radical Chestnut Street Club, Boston,' prepared under the direction of Mrs. J. T. Sargent; a collection of 'Tales, Sketches, and Poems,' by the late Fitz-James O'Brien, edited by William Winter. Prof., N. S. Shaler and Instructor W. Morris Davis, of Harvard, are preparing 'Illustrations of the Earth's Structure—Glaciers, Mountains, Volcanoes, Rivers, Valleys, Lakes, Coasts, Islands, &c.,' to consist of sufficient descriptions and heliotype impressions of photographs from nature. It is added that if a sufficient number of subscriptions shall be guaranteed, General di Cesnola's collection of Cypriote antiquities will be described and illustrated.

"H. W." writes from Naples, on the 20th of July:—

"I send you a few gleanings which may be of interest. First let me report that in a short time will appear a work entitled 'Ricordi della Vita Intima dell' Arrigo Heine,' by his niece, Maria Emblen Heine, Princess della Rocca. It is not a common event that a member of the Neapolitan aristocracy should seek distinction through the press, but her German origin will account for it. The late Duke of Richelieu married a Heine, a connexion of the Princess della Rocca, and it was his brother-in-law, Michael Heine, who went to Athens to visit the duke on hearing of his illness, and found him dead. On Friday night, July 16th, the African Club in Naples held a meeting to discuss

a project for forming a colony in Assab. The project was unanimously approved, and a report of the proceedings is shortly to be published and widely distributed. A School of Industrial Chemistry, started by the Society of Operatives, was opened on the 18th inst., in presence of the Prefect, the Syndic, and a large assembly of persons. Speeches were delivered by the Prefect and others."

MR. E. W. DARBY, the Secretary of the Leeds Butchers' Association, is making a laudable effort to elevate rather a rough class of men—the hands employed by butchers—and intends delivering some lectures at Leeds, admission to which will be confined to the trade. His first subject will be Robert Burns, his second Josiah Wedgwood.

No fewer than six biographies of General Garfield, the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States, are in the press. One of these, by Mr. J. R. Gilmore, will be issued in the Harpers' "Franklin Square Library," and at an exceedingly low price.

A NOVEL by Mr. James Payn will be commenced in the *Cornhill Magazine* for January next.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW & Co. will publish shortly a work on the 'Navies of the World.' It will describe concisely the plans, armour, and armament of the war ships of the twenty chief nations of the world, with a summary of their naval battles during the last twenty years, and their latest improvements in naval architecture, ordnance, and torpedoes. The author is Lieut. Edward W. W. Very, U.S.N.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are being obtained in the United States towards another monument of Edgar Poe. Mr. Edwin Booth, the noted actor, gave a farewell performance, previous to his departure for Europe, at the Madison Square Theatre, New York, in aid of the fund.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us an account of the celebration at Brazil of the Camoens tercentenary. The emperor laid the foundation of the new building for the Portuguese Library in the Rua da Lampadosa, which is now to be styled Rua de Luiz de Camoens; and opened a Camoens Exhibition at the National Library. The librarian had arranged 486 works in more than 600 volumes, among them 93 editions of the *Lusiads*, 21 of which were English translations. The city was illuminated, and a grand performance took place at the theatre. The *Revista Brasileira* published a volume of fifty compositions by Brazilian poets. The emperor contributed some lines to the preface.

MR. JOHN WESTLAKE, Q.C., is going to publish 'A Treatise on Private International Law, with Principal Reference to its Practice in England.' This is, in some measure, a second edition of a work published in 1858 by the same author.

SCIENCE

Indian Industries. By A. G. F. Eliot James. (Allen & Co.)

MRS. ELIOT JAMES, the author of 'A Guide to Indian Household Management,' has in the present work supplied a long-felt want in respect of the agricultural industries of

India. Many books have been written before hers, by most competent authorities, on the natural productions of India; but they deal for the most part with special subjects, such as drugs, useful plants, oils and oil seeds, gums and resins, dyes and tans, tea, coffee, silk, and the like; and Mrs. Eliot James's unpretentious volume is, so far as we are aware, the first attempt which has been made to give a systematic account of the general reproductive resources of India, mineral, vegetable, and animal. One of her best chapters is devoted to the mining industries of India, of which nothing is popularly known. The great omission in her book is that there is no mention of the fisheries and wild birds and beasts used as food, which constitute so important a branch of Indian agriculture, in the wide economic sense of the word. It is a defect also that her arrangement is alphabetical, which brings "Mining" after "Ivory" and "Paper" after "Opium," a little to the confusion of even experienced students of the subjects of which Mrs. Eliot James treats.

It is to be expected that a book embracing so wide a range of subjects should also be marked by little inaccuracies of detail. It is only professional botanists who know how thick-set with pitfalls for even the most wary is the whole matter of the classification and nomenclature of their special science; and it would have been well if Mrs. James had submitted her proof-sheets for correction to some economic botanist, such as Dr. M. C. Cooke, from whom she so often quotes. There is scarcely a patch of botanical names anywhere in her book but it is disfigured by two or three mistakes in spelling. It is a graver inconvenience really that the botanical names of plants she mentions are often taken from different systems. Mrs. Eliot James has, in fact, accepted the names used by the different writers she has consulted without attempting to bring them into uniformity with some generally recognized system of nomenclature, such as that adopted at Kew, which it is very desirable that all writers on economic botany, and particularly on the vegetable productions of India, should carefully follow. India is the largest field for economic exploitation in the old world. The botanical resources of the country are almost countless, and perhaps nothing has stood more in the way of their development than the popular confusion which still exists in regard to the names and identity of the useful plants of India.

At p. 122 *et seq.* Mrs. Eliot James, following the ignorant compilers of "price currents," spells myrobalans, that is, fatty-nuts, "myrabolams," a word which is pure nonsense. At p. 179 she says: "Olebanum is . . . so like frankincense that it is very frequently confounded with it." They are identical, but the true frankincense must not be confounded with the frankincense of the *Abies excelsa*, or Norway spruce fir. At p. 66 she says: "In Sanscrit cotton is called *Kurpas*, and from that name comes the Latin word *carbasus*; and in the Bible the word green corresponds to the Hebrew word *Kurpas*." Now what Mrs. Eliot James really read in the book whence she concocted this slipshod statement was: "The word 'cotton' is not used in the English translation of the Bible, but in the passage of

Esther, chap. i. 6, 'where were white, green, and blue hangings,' the Hebrew word translated 'green' is *Karpas*, identical with the Sanscrit *Karpasa* and Hindi *Karpas*, cotton (in the pod), an aboriginal Indian production." At p. 320, writing of cassia, she says it is mentioned by "Dioscorides and Theophrastus (not Such)." Surely this is a strange solecism in so matter-of-fact a book. It is as if, in naming her as an authority for any statement about Indian industries, one wrote Mrs. Eliot James (not George).

We have, however, come to the end of the faults we have discovered in reading through this book, the merits of which are undoubted. No previous writers on the economic products of India appear to have been overlooked in its preparation, and yet it is not a mere compilation. Mrs. Eliot James is inspired by a true interest in her subjects, of many of which she has had more or less personal knowledge, that gives an original interest to her book. It is written with great simplicity and clearness, and is admirably adapted as a handy and practical guide for those who for the first time look to India as a field for fresh agricultural or commercial adventures. The chapter on mining is most suggestive, and it is perfectly evident that there remains a great deal to be done in India, not only in coal and iron mining, but in the revival of the ancient industries of gold and diamond washing. The discontinuance of the historical gold and diamond trades of India would appear to be simply due to the confusion into which the country was thrown for nearly a thousand years by the constant invasions of the Afghans, Mongols, and Persians from the North-West, and the devastations of the Marathas for two centuries before the establishment of the British peace in 1818-19. "Carpet-weaving" and "Pottery" are art industries, and scarcely in their proper place in Mrs. Eliot James's volume, which strictly deals only with the raw products of India. But she acknowledges that she has been led to take an interest in these great Indian manufactures in consequence of what was written on them in connexion with the Paris International Exhibition of 1878; and the earnest support she gives to the views of those who have protested against the degradation of Indian art through the competition of the Government gaols in the manufacture of carpets with the caste weavers, and of the schools of art with the native potters, will be most welcome. She gives the following quotation from the *Pioneer*:-

"A regiment ordering some carpets at a well-known gaol to take to England for its mess, sent some officers to see what patterns could be procured; and the superintendent of the manufacturing department is said to have exhibited in great triumph a carpet which had been made for an English nobleman, who had ordered it through some friends. The carpet was a groundwork of most lovely ruby red, with some creamy and ivory white flowers (some kind of lily) running through it, but was entirely spoiled by being bespattered with some filthy-looking yellow daubs at regular intervals, as if a bottle of West India pickles had been turned out, every three feet or so, over it. On inquiry it was found out that this was a local improvement on the old pattern, it being considered that the English peer would expect more splendid colour-

ing from India. These officers examined a variety of patterns without finding what they wanted, until, when leaving, some old Persian and Indian patterns were handed down, covered with dust, the superintendent saying he thought nothing of them. Correspondence went on with several gaols, and they all offered to make up the patterns in any colours that might be selected."

The *Pioneer* adds:-

"Anything more grossly wrong cannot be conceived, and it would be no more than right if every gaol were at once inspected and every vitiated pattern committed to the flames. It would indeed be deplorable if, for want of care, carpets made in India should be so corrupted as to damage the trade."

It is well known that the Agra gaol is singular among Indian gaols for scrupulously following Persian patterns in the designs of the carpets manufactured by it. An Agra gaol carpet exhibited at Paris in 1878 was, as pointed out at the time, remarkable for the fine proportion of its border to the centre. The borders of modern Oriental carpets are generally made too narrow. In the mosaic floors of the Greeks and Romans, which were evidently suggested by Oriental tapestry, the border was always remarkably broad, and in the older Persian carpets it is often a yard deep and more. The singular excellence in design of the Agra gaol carpets is due to Sir John Strachey's influence. When visiting the gaol, many years ago, the zealous superintendent triumphantly showed him some carpets he had been manufacturing from the vilest European designs. Sir John asked him if they were all the patterns of the kind he possessed. "No; not by any means," replied the superintendent. "I have ransacked all the factories in England for their latest patterns." Sir John begged that he might see them all; and when he was at last satisfied that all had been brought out, he ordered them to be all burned in the heap as they lay before him, and that for the future only native patterns should be followed without deviation. The Agra gaol carpets are, however, still defective in harmony of colouring.

Mrs. Eliot James's book illustrates in a remarkable manner the universal character of the commercial resources of India. Observers have been struck by the manner in which the Hindus have maintained the continuity of their singular civilization through three thousand years, and, not understanding that it has been due to their intellectual superiority as Aryans over their Turanian conquerors, have always attributed it to the assumed isolation of India from the rest of the world:-

Half girt with giant mountains, on whose crest,
By man untrodden, sleep eternal snows,
Half guarded by a troubled sea's unrest,
And torrents that their barrier waves oppose,
India would seem itself a semi-world,
Safe from attacks without.

The simple fact, however, is that India is more liable to attack than almost any other country in the world, and not only has been oftener conquered than any other, but owes almost its entire population to overland immigration from Higher Asia. The human race dislikes an inland climate, and ever seeks maritime climates. This it was which gradually attracted the younger Aryans into the peninsula of Europe, and its sub-peninsulas of Greece, Italy, Spain, and the islands

of Great Britain and Ireland. The older Aryans sought the sea-coasts of Persia and India. More than this, the configuration of the mountain system of Asia is such as to lead the populations of Central Asia into India through the passes of its north-east and north-west frontier, by which from China it received its Chinese immigrants, and from Western and Central Asia its Dravidian immigrants and Scythian, Afghan, and Mongol conquerors. The most direct outlet, and only interrupted by Afghan misrule, of the great commerce of Central Asia to the sea is through the passes leading from Candahar to the Indus; and the natural exit of the export trade of the whole of Southern China, the richest portion of that empire, is through the passes which lead across Northern Burmah to Calcutta. The whole trade of Asia thus naturally gravitates towards India. The Indian peninsula also lies in the direct line of the immemorial trade between the Eastern Archipelago and the countries of the Mediterranean Sea; and its ports have ever been the emporia also of the trade of Arabia and Eastern Africa with Europe. So far, indeed, from India being almost an island, isolated from the rest of Asia, it is, as it were, the keystone of the whole commerce of the East with the West. This is the true significance of our possession of India, and that it will serve to make this fact better and more widely understood by the ignorant but energetic masses of Englishmen engaged in mercantile pursuits is not the least merit of Mrs. Eliot James's most useful little book.

Wood-working Machinery: its Rise, Progress, and Construction. By M. P. Bale, M.Inst.C.E. (Crosby Lockwood & Co.)

MR. BALE's book affords an instructive illustration of the often forgotten truth that literature is an art as well as an occupation, and that, like all arts, it demands systematic study for its mastery. This truth is, no doubt, daily illustrated by a whole host of trumpery publications. But the lesson is more instructive when it is drawn from a work which is not trumpery, but which is from the hand of an intelligent man, familiar with the practice, if not with the bibliography, of the subject on which he writes. The author's account of his work is that the "pages, written in the spare hours of a long life, attempt to give an account of the rise and progress of what is now in this country an important branch of engineering." The work is rather, we should be inclined to say, the expansion into the form of a volume of the note-book of a practical man. The hints on the management of saw-mills and the economical conversion of timber are useful, if not absolutely novel. The descriptions of various machines are clear to those who understand technical phraseology, and give the idea of having been taken in the main from the specifications of the patents of the various inventors; and the woodcuts are very good, approaching the excellence of the American illustrations of scientific works. The reader who is interested in the conversion of timber will find much in the volume that may be of service to him. But the work can hardly be called a history of the subject of which it treats. A dozen pages bring us down to "our International Exhibition of 1851." The great development of all industries connected with wood in America is such, that a complete account of the general character of the labour-saving machinery in that country would with great advantage form a main feature of a book that comprehensively grasped the subject. But Mr. Bale only says, "The illustrations are confined to the designs of English,

French, and American engineers." In the forty-two illustrations we only find four American and two French machines represented, with a fifth of American origin, but manufactured in England. Again, to take merely two or three points which would be likely at once to recur to the memory of any London engineer, the chapter on cask-making machinery gives no reference to Taylor's very ingenious machinery for this purpose, which was set up at the Square Shot Tower, Lambeth, in 1843, and which, we believe, is still to some extent used by the General Wood-Cutting Company. Under the head "Miscellaneous Machinery" mention is made of a patent obtained by Gibbs in 1829, and improved by Irving in 1843, for carving machinery. Some description of a very important class of copying and reducing machinery ought here to have been given. The miniature ivory busts and figures produced mechanically by Cheverton in 1835 were of extreme beauty, and it is quite tantalizing to find so brief and unsatisfactory a reference to this branch of industrial art. Again, we look in vain for information as to what is now being done in the production of pierced and other ornamental woodwork by machinery—a matter that comes home to almost every one in such articles as picture-frames and house and church decorations. Two pages are given to "Corkwood Machinery." They say nothing of the wonderfully fine laminae of cork that have been produced for the manufacture of hats. No hat is so luxurious, from its lightness, as one of which the basis is formed of cork; and laminae have been cut for this purpose of a fineness of four hundred to the inch. We may add the remark that a reference to the indexed specifications of the Patent Office would have been a valuable feature of a work dealing with an important branch of practical mechanics.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

A USEFUL treatise on the prediction of occultations of stars by the moon, and the determination of longitudes by their observation, has recently been published by M. François Calixte Berry, lieutenant in the French Navy. The title is 'Théorie Complète des Occultations'; and M. Faye, President of the Bureau des Longitudes, in a short preface recommending the work to the Minister of Marine for the use of naval officers, remarks that it may really be regarded as a "traité complet sur la matière," and that it is a publication "très-important et très-sérieux." It occupies ninety-seven quarto pages, including the tables, and the methods described are well illustrated by examples, so that probably there is no other book so well adapted to the purpose in view.

The July number of the *American Journal of Science* contains amongst its articles a very interesting one by Prof. Langley, of Alleghany, giving an account of the observations he made on Mount Etna the winter before last, with the view of determining what amount of advantage was gained for astronomical observing at a great elevation above the sea-level. He was induced to make experiments on the subject there from much concurrent testimony as to the clearness of the atmosphere on the shores of Sicily, and particularly the late selection of Etna for the site of a mountain observatory by the Italian authorities, guided by Prof. Tacchini (of which mention was made in the *Athenæum* of April 26th of last year). The spot chosen by the latter was the Casa degl' Inglesi, about 9,650 feet high; but as it was quite impossible at such an elevation to obtain the means of living except by an organized occupation, Prof. Langley was advised to take his station at Nicolosi, the highest village of the mountain, at the elevation of a little more than 2,000 feet, just where cultivation ceases almost abruptly. Finding, however, a spot much higher, called Casa del Bosco, where "wood and water could be had with some kind of shelter," he took up his

abode there on Christmas Day, 1878, and remained until the 14th of January, 1879, when the snow-line had descended to some distance below him, and he had obtained all the material results expected. The place in question is situated on the south-eastern slope of Etna, at about 4,200 feet above the sea-level. Proof of increased transparency of air was soon forthcoming, of which Prof. Langley gives several instances; thus with the naked eye nine stars were steadily visible in the Pleiades, although his eye does not at ordinary elevations see more than six steadily, occasionally catching a glimpse of a seventh and eighth; and with the telescope of 3½ inches aperture which he had brought up the advantage was of similar character as applied to some double stars and to the nebula in Orion. Generally, by comparing what he saw with Mr. Webb's remarks in his well-known 'Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes,' the professor concludes that "stars of about two-thirds the brightness of those visible in England under like telescopic power can be seen on Etna at the altitude of Casa del Bosco." But the gain, he thinks, as regards double-star observing is more in clearness of atmosphere than in that freedom from tremor which accompanies good definition. The advantage obtained at such elevations in the diminution of atmospheric absorption of the more refrangible rays of light is of great importance in spectroscopical observations, which induced M. Cornu to make the Furca Pass in the Alps his observing station; and the gain for the study of the nebulae and stellar photometry is very essential, whilst Prof. Langley considers that for almost every problem in solar physics observatories at great heights "have now become not merely desirable, but indispensable." Calling to mind, however, the difficulty (for many persons amounting to impossibility) of staying long and keeping up work at very great elevations, such as that on which he had himself formerly experimented at Pike's Peak, Colorado, more than 14,000 feet above the sea, he suggests as the most promising site one where there is a dry climate and a table-land at an elevation of about 10,000 feet. The frequent condensation of cloud about a mountain makes it desirable to add to these conditions the selection of a spot sheltered on the side of the prevalent winds by a range which precipitates their moisture in clouds that rarely advance beyond the observer's horizon. During the three weeks' sojourn on Etna described in this paper, the wind was found to be a very frequent obstacle to steady vision. Elevations much more moderate but yet considerable have their advantage. We have seldom seen better definition than on the line of the Surrey Hills, and hope at some future time to find the highest point of that range, Leith Hill, nearly 1,000 feet high, made available for scientific purposes. Another very favourable position for an observatory within easy reach of London is Botley Hill, the second highest point in the county of Surrey, a ridge the south-eastern end of which, Cold Harbour Green, is in exactly the same longitude as the Greenwich Observatory, and is 880 feet above the level of the sea.

We have received the *Memoirs* of the Italian Spectroscopical Society for last March. It is wholly occupied with the solar observations of Signor A. Riccio at the Royal Observatory, Palermo, during January, February, and March.

M. Ceraski, of the Moscow Observatory, has discovered a remarkable variability of light in a star R.A. 0° 49' 39", N.P.D. 8° 54', which had been observed by Lalande in 1790, and is included in Argelander's *Durchmusterung*. In the space of two hours, on the night of June 23rd, M. Ceraski noticed that its magnitude had changed from 9 to 7½.

The Royal Dublin Society have just published in their *Scientific Transactions* an elaborate paper by the Earl of Rosse, giving the details of the greater part of the observations of nebulae and

clusters of stars made at Birr Castle with the six-foot and three-foot reflecting telescopes from the year 1848 until 1878 inclusive. His lordship remarks that since the publication of his father's papers in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society, the last of which appeared in 1861, no account of the observations at Parsonstown has been published, with the exception of a monograph on the great nebula in Orion. Hence it has now seemed desirable to lay before the astronomical public a tolerably complete record of those made since, and it has been wisely concluded to include in it, on the same system of detailed account as given by the observer, the earlier observations also, commencing with 1848, omitting only those of the great Orion nebula before 1868, which were published that year, together with an engraving "embodying all the features of that nebula as noted up to that date." Of the high interest of this paper we need not speak, but we desire to accord further publicity to a letter from M. Otto Struve, Director of the Imperial Observatory of Pulkowa, which Lord Rosse communicates in an appendix. A letter appeared in the *Times* of April 3rd last, headed "Three Giant Telescopes" (partly founded on an article in *Fraser's Magazine*), in which M. Struve is stated to have "expressed himself in a very uncourteous manner on the optical qualities of the great reflector." He says that those expressions are "altogether invented by the anonymous author of the note, or are, at least, quite a voluntary and thoroughly wrong interpretation" of what he said. "I am sorry," he adds, "that my name is abused in such a manner by people who probably have a design of their own in depreciating the performance of the instrument, the construction of which marked in itself a high progress in optics and mechanics, and which in its space-penetrating power has not had any rival until now, though certainly with regard to definition (particularly where the mirror is considerably out of horizontal position) there are other instruments superior to it."

Dr. O. Lohse, of the Observatory of Potsdam, communicates to the last number (2325) of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* some observations he has made within the last few weeks of the remarkable red spot on the planet Jupiter, which excited so much attention last year. There it is still to be seen, "little, if at all, changed in appearance. The red colour very distinctly exceeds in its intensity that of the equatorial zone." The planet's northern declination is now more than 6°, and it rises at London about ten o'clock. Saturn follows Jupiter by only about half an hour in R.A. with a northern declination of nearly 9°. Both planets are nearly stationary in the heavens.

Among the tables of observations in the second livraison, Vol. VI., of *Annales de l'Observatoire de Moscou* appear two chapters by Dr. Bredichin, 'Sur la Résistance de l'Éther produite par le Mouvement de Translation du Système Solaire,' and on last year's observations of Jupiter. This latter is increased in importance by a coloured plate showing fourteen different aspects of the Jovial planet. Another coloured plate represents profiles of the sun as observed during 1879.

SOCIETIES.

QUEKETT MICROSCOPICAL.—July 23.—*Anniversary Meeting*.—Dr. T. S. Cobbold, President, in the chair.—Five new Members were elected, and Mr. F. H. Wenham was, on the recommendation of the Committee, elected an Honorary Member.—Alterations in the rules, by which the Honorary Librarian, Curator, and Reporter were made *ex officio* members of the Committee, were unanimously agreed to.—The fifteenth Annual Report, read by the Secretary, detailed the progress of the Society during the year, and congratulated the members upon its continued prosperity; excellent work had been done, and the number of members was stated at 603. The Treasurer's annual statement of account showed that the income from all sources had been 349*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, of which 139*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* remained as a balance in hand.

—The retiring President, Dr. Cobbold, then delivered the annual address, 'On Science in Relation to Mental and Moral Culture.'—The result of the ballot for Officers and Committee during the ensuing year was as follows: *President*, Mr. T. C. White; *Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Cobbold, Dr. M. C. Cooke, Dr. Matthews, and Mr. C. Stewart; *Treasurer*, Mr. F. W. Gay; *Secretary*, Mr. J. E. Ingpen; and to fill six vacancies on the Committee, Messrs. E. T. Newton, H. F. Hailes, J. W. Goodinge, W. W. Reeves, W. H. Gilbert, and A. D. Michael.

Science Gossip.

SIR GARDNER WILKINSON, our readers are aware, spent the years from 1823 to 1830 in surveying and mapping the desert regions of Upper and Lower Egypt. His chief relaxation when occupied in this work was found in observing the plants and animals of those regions, and he filled his note-books with drawings. He further described the habits of the plants, and found in them many points of illustration throwing light on the sculptures of the ancient Egyptians and the botanical references in the sacred Scriptures. Lady Wilkinson is collecting all the plant-references which occur in his MSS., with the view of placing them on record. The plants which Sir Gardner Wilkinson collected were presented by him to the British Museum, and are now in the great herbarium there. From them, and from the drawings, Mr. Carruthers will prepare such accounts of the plants as will give, it is hoped, a scientific value to the publication. The plates, which will amount to forty, will contain several subjects reproduced on stone by Mr. D. Blair, F.L.S., and coloured after the original drawings. Messrs. Dulau will publish the work at the beginning of next year.

'TASMANIAN Friends and Foes, Feathered, Furred, and Finned,' is the title of a work, illustrated by woodcuts and coloured plates, upon the natural history of Tasmania, to be issued this autumn by Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co. The volume is from the pen of Mrs. L. A. Meredith, the author of several books upon this colony.

THE Midland Union of Natural History Societies, which consists of twenty-three of the chief scientific societies in the central counties, has formulated a scheme, the object of which is to encourage and reward original research among the members, who are 3,000 in number. An annual prize of the value of 10*l.* (to include a gold or bronze medal at the option of the successful candidate), and, by permission of Mr. Darwin, to be called "The Darwin Prize," will be offered for the best paper contributed during twelve months, ending the 31st of March each year, to the journal of the Union (the *Midland Naturalist*), on the subject of the year, which for 1881 is geology, and for 1882 biology. The scheme is so framed as to allow, within specified limits, absolute freedom in selecting the subject of research, in order that original workers in science may be as little hampered as possible. On the obverse of the "Darwin medal" will be a profile portrait of Mr. Darwin, after a well-known photograph by Rejlander.

THE Birmingham Philosophical Society have established a fund for the endowment of scientific research, which now amounts to 820*l.* This sum will be invested, the interest only being used. The subscription list amounts to upwards of 80*l.* a year.

An annual prize of seven guineas for excellence in practical physiology has just been founded at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to commemorate the long connexion of Harvey with the hospital, to which he was elected physician in 1609.

MR. ARTHUR STANLEY BUTLER, of Exeter College, Oxford, has been elected to the chair of Natural Philosophy in the United College, St. Andrews, in the room of Dr. William Swan, resigned.

KARL KOCH is, the *Gardeners' Chronicle* informs us, to have a monument. Some of the

leading botanists and horticulturists of Berlin have formed a committee, and they appeal to the friends and admirers of Karl Koch to aid them in carrying out the idea in a manner worthy of his memory.

M. ADER, the French electrician, has been led by his experiments to the important generalization, that all bars of a magnetic nature submitted to any mechanical action have a tendency to recover their physical arrangement under the influence of a magnetic current.

DR. NORMAN MOORE writes from the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, July 24th, 1880:—"The system of examination of which you justly commend the institution at Guy's Hospital was adopted at St. Bartholomew's in 1871, and has been found a most efficient stimulus to the industry of students in their first year. Mr. W. Morrant Baker, the examiner in physiology at the College of Surgeons, gave so much time and labour, when Warden of the College of St. Bartholomew's, to the institution and conduct of this first year's examination, that his name deserves record in connexion with what is certainly a most important step in medical education."

THE American Association for the Advancement of Science will commence its twenty-ninth meeting at Boston, in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on August 25th. One of the morning meetings will be held at Cambridge, and the remainder of the day is to be devoted to the Observatory and to Harvard University.

MR. EDWARD BAINES was on Thursday, the 22nd, re-elected Chairman of the Yorkshire College, Leeds. A letter was read from the Clothworkers' Company stating that the Guild had voted 1,500*l.* to pay the balance on the new building, making a total grant for building of 15,000*l.*

PROF. AGASSIZ'S 'Report on the Florida Reefs' commences the seventh volume of *Memoirs* of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. In twenty-two well-executed plates representations are given of Florida corals, and a sketch map of Southern Florida, with the keys, facilitates reference to localities.

Schriften der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Danzig, Part IV. of Vol. IV., contains the usual annual report of the Society, a report of the second meeting of the West Prussian botanico-zoological union at Marienwerder, and an interesting paper by Dr. Conwentz 'On the Fossil Woods of Karlsdorf,' accompanied by plates.

THE July number of the *American Journal of Otology* prints Prof. Graham Bell's paper, 'Experiments relating to Binaural Audition,' read before the American Association at its last meeting; and in a discussion of Dr. Gude's learned treatise on teaching articulation to the deaf and dumb it is pointed out that by a proper method the majority of mutes may be taught to talk, and that Germany is doing much good work towards that beneficent result.

FINE ARTS

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART IN BLACK AND WHITE, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, and Engravings. OPEN DAILY from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* K. F. McNAIR, Sec.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM,' and 'THE BRAZEN SERPENT' (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 feet, with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'House of Caiaphas,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1*s.*

Old Rome: a Handbook to the Ruins of the City and the Campagna. By Robert Burn, M.A. (Bell & Sons.)

MR. ROBERT BURN'S 'Rome and the Campagna' met with great and deserved success, and secured at once a prominent place in all the archaeological libraries of Europe. Its size and its cost, however,

made it less useful to the general public, and especially to the traveller, and Mr. Burn has done a service to tourists and students by issuing the present "epitome," an abridged description of the ruins and a summary of the archaeological results of recent years. The aim of the work is described in the preface:—

"This book is intended to serve as a handbook to the actually existing ruins and monuments of ancient Rome and the Campagna. It is divided into topographical sections, for the convenience of travellers visiting Rome."

If a critic be allowed, as the Italian proverb says, "di cercare il pelo nell'uovo," and to point out what makes Mr. Burn's epitome less perfect than it might be, he will remark that many "actually existing ruins and monuments of ancient Rome and the Campagna" are not described in the epitome, and that the "topographical sections" are not so well arranged as they ought to be.

The topographical sections into which the book is divided seem to be made haphazard, without any consideration of history, or chronology, or topography, either civil or geological. The student or the traveller, in order to get a good knowledge of the subject he is studying or examining *de visu*, must have a clear idea of its general outlines before entering into details. The proper arrangement of such a work as Mr. Burn's epitome would be easy to devise and easier to understand; in fact, Mr. Burn had the choice of many such directing lines, one more simple than the other. He could have framed his description of Rome on a chronological or historical basis, starting from the Palatine and then going over the Capitol, the Forum, the Velabrum, the Circus Maximus, the republican and imperial buildings, whereas from the Palatine and the Forum readers are brought at once to the Coliseum and the ruins of the fifth region, some of which belong to the third or fourth century of our era. Again, observing the natural topography, he could have described the seven hills and the surrounding valleys, the Palatine, the Capitol, the Caelian, the Aventine, &c. The best plan, however, would have been to follow the civil topography of the city and its division into fourteen regions, starting from the Porta Capena, and ending with the Transtevere. The Coliseum and Esquiline, described in chap. iii., have no connexion whatever, and the same is the case with the Velabrum and the Circus Flaminius, described in chap. v., with the Aventine and Caelian Hills, described in chap. viii.

As regards the contents of the book, Mr. Burn's declaration that it is "an epitome of his larger work, 'Rome and the Campagna,'" does not fully justify him. If he had strictly followed the rule all through the nine chapters of stopping his descriptions at the date of his former book, well and good; there is no objection to such a plan, although the student and the traveller, having been told in the preface that they should find in the book "a brief description of each existing ruin or monument," expect such descriptions to keep up with the times, not to stop at the date of Mr. Burn's last visit to Rome. Things are going so fast now that what it required in former times half a century to bring to light is now discovered

in six months. Books on Rome are growing antiquated at a fearful pace; new and unexpected monuments are uncovered daily. Our knowledge is ever improving; museums, and, above all, those of the Capitol, have doubled their scientific and artistic stock. If Mr. Burn had prepared his new edition on the spot, it would have been perfect. Here and there hints are given of quite recent discoveries, such as the pedestal of Cornelia's sitting statue, dug up in April, 1878 (p. 121); and there are enough periodicals and books of reference, supplying accounts of latest discoveries, to save the fatigue and expense of a journey to Rome. The *Notizie degli Scavi* of Commendatore Fiorelli give monthly official statistics of new findings. The *Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica*, the *Bullettino dell' Instituto Germanico*, the *Topographische Rundschau* of Prof. Jordan, in Bursian's *Jahresbericht*, give the same information at longer intervals, but with greater fulness, and with ample apparatus of maps, diagrams, photographs, &c.

In chap. i., p. 18, the description of the stadium on the Palatine, besides being a little confused, is not complete, omitting as it does particulars of high topographical interest. The author speaks of a

"large open space in which the later excavations have disinterred the relics of a stadium, consisting of a curved series of walls, surrounding the foundations of the meta or goal, and two lines of bases of columns which ran along the sides and the end of the stadium."

If he had simply spoken of a parallelogram of walls and porticoes, so many feet long, so many wide, with a curved end, his readers would have conceived a clearer idea of the stadium and its shape. Not a word is said of the interesting discoveries made there two years ago. It was found then that the stadium had been turned into a small amphitheatre during the fifth century; that it had been converted into workshops for stone-cutters and lime-burners during the middle ages; that many statues and architectural fragments had been partially destroyed and half burned; that only one statue had escaped destruction, and that this statue is the best, the most perfect work of art discovered in Rome since the Apoxyomenos of Lysippus, dug up in 1849 in the *Vicolo delle Palme*.

Describing the Basilica of Constantine and its side entrance from the *Sacra Via*, Mr. Burn speaks of "a flight of steps and a portico with porphyry columns, two of which are now in the Conservatori Museum on the Capitol." In the Conservatori Palace there is but one fragment of a pillar; two more were dug up near the original spot at the beginning of 1879.

As regards the group of buildings turned by Felix IV. into the church of SS. Cosma e Damiano, Mr. Burn supposes that the "name Temple of Romulus, given to the ruins by mediæval writers, may have been derived from some restorations by Romulus, son of Maxentius."

In the first place, the name was applied not to the ruins on which the church stands, but only to the circular vestibule opening on the *Sacra Via*; in the second place, the name was given on the authority of the original inscription, engraved on the front of the temple, some fragments of which were seen *in situ* by Panvinus. The inscription is fully

illustrated by De Rossi, *Bull. Arch. Crist.*, 1867, p. 63, and inserted in the 'Corpus,' vi., 1147; it shows that the temple had been dedicated by Maxentius to his son Romulus, and afterwards by the Senate to Constantine. The same thing had happened with the adjoining "basilica nova." The remarks of De Rossi, *l.c.*, and Jordan, 'Forma,' *passim*, on this group of buildings, and their accounts of its history, construction, and connexion with the marble plan of Rome, ought to have been quoted by Mr. Burn, who seems to adhere exclusively to the authority of Mr. Parker.

Chap. ii. is devoted to the Forum Romanum, and accompanied by a map, many years old, on which there are houses marked between the *Via dei Foraggi* and the *Cloaca Maxima*, some of which were pulled down in 1812, some in 1854. The general excavations were carried as far as the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina in 1876, when the foundations of the noble staircase were discovered, as well as the pavement of the road which runs in front of the temple, pedestals of statues, and so on. In Mr. Burn's plan the temple is still separated from the excavations by a modern street. The illustration at p. 47, giving a view of the Forum from the platform of the Temple of Saturn, is taken from a photograph eleven years old. It represents the state of the place between 1854 and 1870: a more recent drawing should have been made use of.

In chap. iii. some of the monuments of the Esquiline are put in connexion with streets which have long ago disappeared. "The ruin called the *Trophies of Marius*" is placed "at the corner of the *Via di S. Bibiana*," which ceased to exist in 1873. The large basin or tank, which, the author says, is "now hidden under the level of the ground," was brought to light in 1874. Giving the right name of *Nymphæum Alexandri* to the ruin, he goes too far when he asserts that "the level of the [Alexandrine] aqueduct corresponds exactly with the building in question." The ordnance map of the Italian staff, published three years ago, shows that the level of the aqueduct at *Aequa Bollicante*, two miles from Rome and three from the *Trophies*, is 45 metres above the sea, whereas the level of the *Trophies* is 62 metres.

The columbaria which Mr. Burn describes in the *Villa Magnani*—a name belonging to past generations—do not belong "to *Statilius Taurus*, a nobleman mentioned by *Tacitus*," but to the freedmen of the *Statilian* family, and especially of the famous *Messallina*. The frescoes, representing "scenes from the *Æneid* of *Virgil*," are not "nearly destroyed." They were removed safely to the *Kircherian Museum* in 1877.

"The inscriptions on the *Porta S. Lorenzo*" do not "tell the history of the several gateways" here built by Augustus and other "emperors, down to *Honorius*." The inscriptions tell the history of the *aque Marcia*, *Tepula*, and *Julia*, as no gateway existed here before *Aurelian*. Only the outside one speaks of restorations to the walls made under *Honorius*.

The *thermæ* of Constantine are removed from their natural seat in chap. vii., the *Quirinal Hill*, and brought in contact with the Capitol (p. 100). It is said, without sufficient grounds, and perhaps against the

evidence of facts, that "part of the ruins of these baths was found in the construction of the *Quirinal Palace*, in the time of *Paul V.*" The *Quirinal Palace* is separated from the baths by a wide antique street (*Alta Semita*), the pavement of which was laid bare in 1869 for some hundred yards. Another wide street separates the baths from the Temple of the Sun in the *Colonna Gardens*: it was discovered in 1876. Underneath its pavement ran the water-pipes for the supply of the Forum of Trajan. In the same year, 1876, nearly one-third of the baths was excavated between the *Aldobrandini* and the *Rospigliosi Palaces*, and plans of the ruins published, a fact which seems to have escaped Mr. Burn's attention.

We need not search the following chapters for slips of the pen, which only betray a little haste in writing, and can easily be eradicated from a new edition. Such is, for instance, the statement (p. 122) that the statue of *Cornelia*, the mother of the *Gracchi* (the pedestal of which was found in the *Via di S. Angelo* in *Pescheria* in April, 1878), was the work of *Tisicrates*. *Tisicrates* worked and died nearly a century before the erection of *Cornelia's* sitting statue. More exactness also is needed in quoting monumental inscriptions. In that of *Eurydice's* tomb, "*Marcei*" is given instead of *MARGEI*, "*Optima*" instead of *OPITVMA*, in that of *Porta Maggiore* "*Ameriem*" instead of *ANIENEM*, and so on. The minuteness of these criticisms show that there is little to criticize in Mr. Burn's epitome. Mr. Burn, we are glad to say, does not belong to that school who think that everything has to be done as regards the topography of Rome, that every received denomination of monuments is incorrect, or altogether wrong; who have seen a grand imperial aqueduct in every small drain, a "foss-way" in every bit of lava pavement, a fortress in every heap of rubbish, and have surrounded Rome with more walls than *Saturn* has rings. Little is needed to make this epitome an unexceptionable handbook, and that little, we trust, will be found in the next edition.

Giotto. By H. Quilter. Illustrated. (Sampson Low & Co.)—This is the *édition de luxe* of a member of the series called "The Great Artists." It is one of the most readable of them all, and though not, perhaps, of the highest critical or historical value, yet it is rich in fresh impressions. Mr. Quilter has an impressionable mind. He is evidently a young man, gifted with quick perceptions and readiness in expressing them with the pen; and his book is the work of an amateur who has skill enough to make spirited sketches of what pleases him. It is enriched with photographs from the *Arena Chapel* at Padua and little photographic touches of description, which give a charming vitality to the letter-press. In other respects it is a capital compilation from well-known sources, which are chiefly English. The author is a devoted reader of Mr. Ruskin, and is a warm champion of the Pre-Raphaelites, an especially valuable qualification for a writer on *Giotto*.

THE ROYAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

THIRTY-TWO years ago the Royal Archaeological Institute met at Lincoln. It was then but a young society, and caused much interest and some surprise in the towns which it visited. It is now so common a thing to find men taking interest in old buildings, camps, stained glass, and other remains of our forefathers, that it

causes no surprise even to the duller intellect. In 1848 it was not so, and many were the wild surmises made to account for carriages full of ladies and gentlemen visiting obscure villages. At Stow it was confidently believed that the excursionists were a body of "Papists," bent on selecting a plot of ground on which to build a convent, and we have heard that at another Lincolnshire village they were looked upon with dread, as they were reported to be a body of commissioners sent down for the purpose of assessing a new and much increased land tax. There are not many of the archaeologists who are now assembled at Lincoln who were present at the former meeting. As the *Athenæum* said at the time, the meeting of 1848 was a great success, and people prophesy equally brilliant things for the present gathering. The formal business began by the presentation of an address from the mayor and corporation of the city in the masonic hall. This was followed by a similar address, presented by the Bishop of Nottingham as President of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society. Luncheon was then served to the visitors in the Corn Exchange, a new building, which has been built to supply the place of an exceedingly ugly and inconvenient structure erected some forty years ago.

After luncheon the party visited the church of St. Mary-le-Wigford, under the guidance of the Bishop of Nottingham. It stands on the east side of the Ermine Street, on a spot of ground outside the limits of the Roman city, in what is known to have been a Roman burial-ground. The tower has been called Saxon, and it is convenient still to retain that designation, but it is probable that it was built early in the reign of William I., by the old inhabitants of the upper city, who were driven from their homes to make room for the great military works of the Conqueror. This tower has some later additions to it, as the parapet and hood mouldings, but there is no Norman work about it. It is, however, undoubtedly later than the Saxon towers of St. Peter's, Barton-upon-Humber, and Earl's Barton, in Northamptonshire. The nave is Early English, and very good in character; the south aisle is modern, and as ugly a bit of "restoration" as we remember to have seen. The chancel arch is Early English, of a bold and pleasing type. Near this church is a conduit, which in former days supplied much of the lower town with water. It is a picturesque object, built out of fragments of sculpture taken from the house of the White Friars, which stood on the spot now occupied by the railway station. It was, we believe, originally put together soon after the Reformation, but has, we imagine, been rebuilt more than once. It was thought to impede the traffic some fourteen or fifteen years ago, and pulled down to the ground, but has been rebuilt stone for stone as it was before. Some fragments of monumental inscriptions were discovered at this time, but it is said that they were too much mutilated to be deciphered. Near to this stands a house containing a fine fragment of timber work of the latter part of the fifteenth century. It has been ignorantly called the White Friars, but is the remains of a house of one of the citizens. The building next visited is called John of Gaunt's stables. It really was one of his houses, and there is good reason to believe that Katherine Swinford stayed here when she visited Lincoln. It is one of the finest specimens of twelfth century domestic architecture in Britain. There have been rumours from time to time of its restoration. This catastrophe we hope may be averted, but some slight and inexpensive structural repairs seem needed. The church of St. Peter-at-Gout's has a late Saxon tower, identical in general character with that of St. Mary-le-Wigford. There cannot be any reasonable doubt that they were built at the same time and probably by the same set of masons. The nave is Early English, and until recently there was a

Norman north aisle; this, however, was made away with during a recent restoration, for the purpose of supplying its place with something more in harmony with modern taste. Happily the Norman font, a stone basin with a series of round-headed arches carved upon it, has been spared. The castle was next visited, under the guidance of Mr. G. T. Clark, whose great knowledge of earthworks and mediæval fortifications well qualified him to describe this, which is one of the most curious early fortresses in Britain. Of the original Roman walls some few fragments remain above ground, as well as the great arch known as Newport Gate. The present castle has been built in an angle of the Roman city, and much of the Roman wall is known to be buried in the vast bank of earth by which the enclosure of the base court is surrounded. When this bank was raised we shall never know. It was probably there when the Conqueror came, but not with a wall on the top. It would not be possible to build a massive wall such as this on a bank of loose earth. Many years must have been allowed for it to settle. There is no doubt that at Lincoln, as elsewhere, the old Teutonic plan was followed, and the bank was surmounted not by a wall, but by a wooden stockade or paling. Such we know to have been the constant practice both here and in Normandy in early times. This paling was probably removed soon after the Conquest. Mr. Clark, who has carefully examined the masonry of the walls, thinks that we may safely assign them to an early Norman date. The great mound, with its shell keep at the top, which is such a marked feature in the landscape, must have been raised at the same time as the banks enclosing the court. The soil of which it is made was got out of the ditch adjoining, one portion of which is still pretty perfect. Like the court, it was once protected by a stockade, which does not seem to have been removed quite so early as that of the court. Mr. Clark pronounces the present walls not to be older than about the time of Stephen. Though later than Corfe (which may possibly be Saxon), Cardiff, or Berkeley, Lincoln is from its size and perfect preservation the finest shell-keep in England. As it stands on ground which belongs to the county, it is probably out of reach of destruction, and is likely to continue to be well cared for. Mr. Clark pointed out that there were two little chambers in the wall which were unknown to most of those persons who are familiar with the place. We hope the grand jury, the justices, or who ever may be the custodians of the place, will cause the ivy to be trimmed somewhat, so that these interesting little rooms may be visible.

In the evening Mr. G. T. Clark read a paper on post-Roman entrenchments, which gathered together in small compass all that is known of the fortifications of our ancestors before castles were built of stone. The collection of the facts must have been a work of great labour; not only did it indicate personal familiarity with nearly all the important earthworks in England and Normandy, but the Saxon Chronicle had been gone through, and every notice of a fortification examined. Bishop Trollope read a short paper on Little St. Hugh of Lincoln, the child who was falsely said to have been crucified by the Jews, which was followed by a very learned and interesting account of the Jews of Lincoln by Mr. D. Davis, who has worked up an elaborate history of them from documents preserved in the Record Office. Nearly the whole of the facts given by Mr. Davis are new to historical students. It seems that the English Jews mostly came originally from Rouen; London and Lincoln were their chief settlements, but they rapidly spread to many other towns. They were not under the government of the ordinary authorities, but directly under the king and the constables of his castles. At Lincoln they practised the rites of their religion publicly, and had a synagogue somewhere in the upper city, probably very near to the castle. The

horrible story of their persecution and expulsion is too well known to repeat. It is pleasant to be reminded, however, that St. Hugh of Avalon, the great and good bishop of Lincoln, always used his influence for their protection, and that on his death the Lincoln Jews attended his funeral in large numbers and wept bitterly.

THE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS OF ENGLAND. No. LII.—WENTWORTH CASTLE, BARNSELY.

MR. F. VERNON WENTWORTH kindly allowed us to see the pictures in the stately house which stands in the noble park a short three miles from "Black Barnsley," a long town, full of factories, and, although devoted to "business," by no means devoid of picturesqueness of a grimy but not very squalid sort. The neighbourhood is beautiful, and there are a number of noble houses scattered over the country. Of these Wentworth Castle is the nearest. Not much further off is the Earl of Wharfedale's, Wortley Hall, which is remarkable for English portraits, and is noteworthy in modern art-history because it contains Mr. Poynter's large paintings. The place has associations with "Avidien," "old Wortley Montagu," Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and Mr. Montagu, and stands in the midst of superb woodland and rock scenery. A little further off is Wentworth Woodhouse, the magnificent seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, a palace of Van Dycks, which looks to Rotherham, as Wortley Hall looks to Sheffield and Penistone, and Wentworth Castle looks to Barnsley, as Fryston Hall, the seat of Lord Houghton, looks to Pontefract, Harewood House and Temple Newsam to Leeds, and Nostel Priory to Wakefield. Of this group we have yet to describe Nostel, Wortley, Wentworth Woodhouse, and Wentworth Castle. The narrow region in which they stand is enclosed by the Wharfe and the Don; within these bounds are probably more smoke and a greater number of fine pictures than in any district of the same size in England, except the metropolitan one.

Wentworth Castle is the place where Horace Walpole went to see his friend the Earl of Strafford. "It is my favourite of all great seats; such a variety of ground, of wood, and water; and almost all executed and disposed with so much taste by the present earl.....The new front is, in my opinion, one of the lightest and most beautiful buildings on earth, and pray like the little Gothic edifice, and its position in the menagerie!" This is what, writing from "Strawberry," he told the Misses Berry, September 4th, 1789. We must recollect that Walpole saw the castle before the smoke appeared. His friend the earl was then an old man, who—aged seventy-nine—died the next year, his father having built the "front" in question, and out of an ancient house constructed a *quasi*-Italian palace, with rooms of state and comfortable "parlours," to say nothing of lordly staircases and a gallery or hall so vast, sumptuous, and brilliant, that to this day it seems only to want the figures of Walpole and his companions moving in the sunlight of enormous windows, and looking at the portraits as we looked at them, while the descendant of Walpole's friend told us their histories with a gracious courtesy. This gallery is 180 feet long, and its design was borrowed from the Colonna Palace at Rome. Thirty years before the praises we have quoted, Walpole wrote to Bentley from this house, and was enraptured with it. We believe it was on this mansion that Walpole at another time descended, and "rummaged" it to his heart's content.

It is certain that the letter-writer saw all the pictures we have to describe, and that in saying they were "all bad" he appraised some of them at a much lower rate than they deserved. Besides this, many of these works have gained historic value during the century that has elapsed since he wrote. Among the first to attract us is a large canvas, on which are depicted, standing hand in hand, after the fashion of the Graces,

three clumsy kings in royal robes, ponderous figures standing among unlimited regal upholstery. In this life they were Frederick IV. of Denmark, Augustus of Poland, and Frederick William I. of Prussia. Their union here is ominous; especially was it so for the second of these hard-featured royalties. The picture bears an odd legend:—"Given by these kings to Tho^s Earle of Strafford [sic] on their having all three dined together with him when Lord Raby Ambassador Exⁿ at Berlin, Anno Dom: 1705." This was the first Earl of Strafford of the second creation, the father of Earl William, Walpole's host, and the builder of the front. In the quadrangle formed by these buildings is a thoroughly characteristic statue of Earl Thomas by Rysbrack. There is something pathetic and depressing about this figure, which, apart from its "out-of-doors" look, is full of melancholy suggestions of the instability of human glory. However trite the motto, "Sic transit gloria mundi," those words were never more appropriate than in this silent court, where the blank windows reflect the ornate and pompous figure of a statesman and soldier already almost forgotten, and on the ground its lengthening shadow marks the flight of time. General the Earl of Strafford, the above-named Earl Thomas, is represented in a valuable life-size equestrian picture, which bears the signature of P. C. Lens, and is the only work of such importance by him which is known to us. It is a curious illustration of the state of portraiture amongst us during the second quarter of the last century. The earl was No. 520 of the Knights of the Garter, and, as if conscious of his dignity, sits, sword in hand, stiff and erect, on his prancing white horse. He was evidently a man of ability, with smooth handsome features, which are surrounded by a large fair wig under a feathered hat. The picture is dry and jejune in execution, but marked by care and much technical skill, but otherwise heartless and artless. The face and air of the general differ in every respect from those of his near ancestor and namesake, the more famous Thomas Wentworth, Baron Raby, Viscount and Earl of Strafford, who in 1641, i.e., about seventy years before this portrait was painted, forfeited all he had in the world.

Here is a fine portrait of Sir P. Sidney, at full length, standing, his right hand resting on a sword: attributed to Sir A. More on not quite sufficient grounds, but, at any rate, a good work, distinguished by a white doublet, black breeches and hose; a black cloak is placed over the left shoulder. This example was No. 300 at the National Portrait Exhibition of 1866. Near the last are two excellent likenesses, in a group, of Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I., and her husband William of Orange, the father and mother of William III. They are standing *vis-à-vis* in equal unconsciousness of each other. She is in yellow satin, he in black armour. The work slightly resembles the less spirited productions of C. Jonson. The princess is oddly like Charles II., her unlovely brother, and is especially distinguished by a big nose, the lewd expression of her eyes, and her sensual lips. The figures are whole-length, rather less than life, painted in a dry, harsh, poor style, devoid of spontaneity, and operose throughout, but by no means the less valuable on that account. We have a strong impression that there is an old print of this picture, a print which is not unlike that of the "Winter King" and his bride, standing under a canopy overlooking a garden. Here are four views of Rome in the manner of Canaletto, but probably not his. One of them gives a vista of a street, with a large church, an obelisk, and a fountain; near this is a carriage drawn by six horses, and preceded by running footmen and whiffers. It is an interesting piece for costume studies. Near the last is a capital example of the same class, representing the first Westminster Bridge, and including the old buildings of that neigh-

bourhood and an extremely blue river. A view, by the same, of the same locality, includes the old terrace of Somerset Place, with the trees and gardens, and figures walking about: a very curious and important picture in its way, full of costume and quaint illustrations of manners. Our readers will remember a somewhat similar picture by Canaletto, the property of the Queen, which came from Windsor to the Academy Winter Exhibition of 1878, No. 234.

By Rosa di Tivoli is a capital and characteristic specimen of shepherds, sheep, and goats, painted with his forced brown shadows, heavy but spirited handling, and crude but masterly manner. The paintings of Rosa di Tivoli were numerous in England; they have either been withdrawn or exported, for as yet we have not encountered many of them; of these one or two excellent specimens are at Nostel Priory. Another of the same character, but not so good as the above, which seems to have been much repainted, is here. By Carlo Maratti is 'David with the Head of Goliath,' seated, sword in hand, on a rock: a whole-length, life-size figure, treated with a fine, bold, academic sense of style in the carnations, and, for the time, masterly modelling of the flesh, with a just and graceful pose. The joints of the figure are loose, and its proportions questionable, yet it is undoubtedly a striking gallery picture of the "old-fashioned," stately, semi-theatrical sort.—An indifferent replica of the great Van Dyck at Wentworth Woodhouse, representing the Earl of Strafford and his secretary Mainwaring, is here. Not far from it is an interesting and quaint group of Anne, daughter of Sir John Wentworth, and her three children, the latter being armed with bows and arrows. The children wear coats of the "Bluecoat School" order, trimmed with silver; this shows how long that style of dress remained in vogue for children. Here is a good Pompeo Battoni, representing Lady Strafford, daughter of John, Duke of Argyle, wife of the third Earl of Strafford. By Abraham van Diepenbeek is a most imposing whole-length, standing, life-size portrait of Margaret (born Lucas), Duchess of Newcastle; the stately and affected authoress wears an elaborately embroidered blue petticoat and bright white silk robe. It is not to be wondered at that this portrait has been ascribed to Lely. Another example, which resembles nearly as closely the workmanship of Sir Peter, is Amiconi's striking and demonstrative portrait of the Czar Peter the Great, in a breastplate, life-size, whole-length, standing with one foot on a cannon. This must have been painted while the emperor was here. We do not know to whom to attribute the remains of a very fine, rather early Italian whole-length, life-size picture of a young knight in armour, wearing a black baretta over his long fair hair. A white ermine (?) is on the ground at his feet; a castle is on our left; a knight in a black and yellow dress, the colours counterchanged, is in the background: a very curious and animated painting of its kind. Here is a good old repetition of Van Dyck's portrait of Charles I. which is in the Louvre. Here is a capital portrait of himself by Carlo Maratti, half-length, life-size, in the act of looking to the right front, and wearing a gold cross on his breast, holding a sketch-book and portecrayon: a very good and highly characteristic and excellent work indeed.

Probably the most interesting portrait here, and certainly one of the best, is that of Lady Harriet Wentworth, the beautiful and voluptuous mistress of Monmouth, painted in the manner of, and probably by, Lely. It was taken when this unfortunate damsel was eighteen years of age; she wears a grey dress. It is a three-quarters-length, life-size, standing figure, noticeable by the beauty of the abundant fair yellow hair, which clusters about her head and is parted on her shoulders. The lady wears large pearls; the head is in three-quarters view

to our left. She is bright enough to attract a stupider man than King Charles's luckless son. By Otto Venius is a Bacchanalian scene, comprising numerous figures, the fulness of the proportions of which predicated the *embonpoint* of Rubens. The dancing and sportive figures are crowded, and designed with uncommon animation. The execution is dry and rather crude, but not archaic. It lacks glazing; the carnations are somewhat raw and unblended. On one side of the grand gallery hang two excellent pictures by Otto Marseus, the Serpent Painter or painter of serpents, whose works are much less known here than in Holland and France. One of these shows a plant of large and cumbrous leaves springing from the earth with other flowers, and grouped with wonderfully painted, solid, vivacious, and brilliant butterflies, a lizard, and other creatures most admirably drawn. The companion is the better work of the two; it shows a large thistle with ivy and a superbly drawn and mottled serpent pursuing a butterfly, while other butterflies are hovering above. The foreshortening and craftsmanship of the leaves are very delightful. There are works of this painter in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Besides the above-named portraits, Mr. Vernon Wentworth possesses likenesses of Thomas, first Lord Wentworth, dated 1547; another Thomas, his son, the second lord, who tried Queen Mary of Scotland, dated 1564; the fine portrait by Lucas de Heere, said to represent Lady Eleanor Brandon, the best archaic work here, dated 1565; one of the many portraits said to represent Mary, Queen of Scots, which is marked "1563, aged 24," dates which do not agree with the biography of Mary. H. Danvers, Earl of Danby, attributed to Van Dyck, born 1572, died 1644, wears a patch on his cheek; Edward Wortley Montagu appears standing, in a Turkish dress, with a grey beard; Dorothy Cavendish, wife of William, third Duke of Portland, was painted by Reynolds; John, Count of Nassau, is very good indeed.

The next paper of this series will be devoted to notes on the pictures, miniatures, and drawings belonging to the Earl of Wharnclyffe, and preserved at Wortley Hall.

First-Stri Cossig.

THE society which was recently formed to promote the manufacture of pure pigments, vehicles, and other materials for the use of artists has resolved itself into a "limited liability" company, and is about to undertake operations on a considerable scale. There can be no doubt that some reform is indispensable, no less in the interest of artists than of the buyers of pictures, the very pigments of which fail before their eyes, so that costly investments are utterly destroyed. It would be well if collectors insisted on the use of durable materials and abstention from fugitive ones. When we hear of an eminent painter declaring he does not care how soon his pictures fade, it is time "patrons" looked into the matter. A good plan would be to demand a guarantee of durability for a certain number of years.

MR. LEGROS has made a magnificent present to the museum at Paisley, consisting of fourteen large drawings in sepia of landscape subjects, of the dignified and pathetic kind so dear to the painter's admirers. Besides these are fifty-two impressions of plates etched by himself, being his best works, and a fine 'Study from Life,' a male portrait in oil, of great value in technical respects. Among the drawings are 'At Esher'; 'Caught in a Storm,' a traveller belated on a wild heath; 'Twilight'; 'The Pond'; 'The Peddler,' or 'Le Colporteur,' an old man, seated, with his wares near him, on a road-side; 'In the Woods,' a weird and impressive piece; 'On the Skirts of the Forest,' which is the finest of all, a poem in monochrome; and 'Evening among Rocks,' a sea-piece of great pathos.

In a few days art-critics and picture-seers may rest for a season. Before long even that Temple of Janus, the Dudley Gallery, will be closed, although it will be the first to demand attention in the autumn. The Academy will be shut on Monday evening next, after a very prosperous season at the turnstiles. On Monday, Bank holiday, the fee will be sixpence throughout the day. The Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition will close to-day (Saturday), and so will the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours; that of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and the French Gallery, Pall Mall. 'Rorke's Drift,' will be no more seen, at least in London. "Mr. Frith's new pictures" will be at Scarborough after Monday next. The Society of British Artists throws its doors open free to the public on Monday.

THE famous Norwegian painter, Prof. Hans Gude, has thrown up his appointment at the Academy of Arts in Karlsruhe, and has gone to Berlin, where it is understood that an important post has been offered him by the German Government.

THE statue of Bernard Palissy by M. Barrias, acquired by the city of Paris from the *Salon* of this year, is to be set up in one of the public places of Boulogne-sur-Seine. Two reproductions of this work by M. Barrias himself are to be set up, one at Agen, the other in the Musée de Sèvres.

MR. T. H. WYATT has resigned the honorary secretaryship of the Institute of Architects.

THE *Chronique des Arts* tells us that the Louvre has acquired two fine works of the Florentine School of the fifteenth century, being a large fresco by Fra Angelico, representing Christ on the cross, surrounded by the Virgin and two saints, and a portrait of an old man by Ghirlandajo, most vigorously drawn and brilliantly coloured. The former is placed on the great staircase, the latter in the gallery devoted to early Italian pictures. The same authority states that M. P. Chenavard has given to the city of Lyons a collection of engravings, "from twenty to thirty thousand" in number, some of which are of great value.

A STATUE of the renowned archaeologist, K. O. Müller, has been unveiled at Berlin. Prof. Curtius made a speech on the occasion.

THE Annual Report of the Metropolitan Museum of New York has been published, and states the continued increase and prosperity of the institution, which is not yet, however, open to the public. The second Cesnola collection has been incorporated with the first, and the whole arranged for the use of students. Duplicates have been taken out, and formed into collections, to be disposed of hereafter. Porcelain is considered an important element in the museum; the examples belonging to Mr. S. P. Avery have been bought for 35,000 dollars, and arranged in the museum. Mr. Marquand has given a choice collection of old Venetian glass, the first of its kind in America, and this has likewise been arranged, together with many ancient American vases found in the "mound-builders' tombs" of Missouri, and presented by the same benefactor. Free industrial art schools have been formed in connexion with the museum, and the attendance of students is encouraging. Mr. R. T. Auchmuty, of New York, has given the use of a plot of ground for three years, and intends to erect on it a building of one hundred feet frontage, to be used for these schools. The subscribers and donors, as well as General di Cesnola, the director of this museum, are to be congratulated on these results of their patriotic exertions. The museum receives no State or Government aid, except 6,500 dollars from the Department of Public Parks.

In commemoration of the *fête* of the 14th of July, M. Meissonier has been nominated Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. M. Boeswillwald becomes Commandeur of the same

body. M. Geoffroy de Chaume, sculptor, is made Officier, and so is M. J. F. Gigoux; M. L. Mélingue, M. de Vuillefroy, Duez, Guillemet, Jundt, Cormon, R. de Saint-Marceaux, Truphème, Didier, Massard, Loviot, E. Train, E. Saglio (Conservateur au Musée du Louvre), E. Michel, Avisse (of Sèvres), have been made Chevaliers; likewise M. Jules Mesureur, "entrepreneur de plomberie et cuivrie d'art," who was employed upon the Lion of Belfort.

THE Grand Prix de Rome for painting has been awarded to M. H. L. Doucet; a "premier second grand prix" is given to M. G. Truffant, and a "second second grand prix" to M. L. N. Royer.

MUSIC

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Music Primers: The Harmonium. By King Hall. (Novello & Co.)—It would be idle to deny that the harmonium, notwithstanding its extensive use, is at best an unpopular instrument. This disfavour is mainly due to two misconceptions: first, that the office of the reed organ is merely that of a substitute for the pipe organ; and, secondly, that every one who can play the organ must, therefore, necessarily be able to play the harmonium. The latter error results in clumsy and inartistic treatment of the instrument, and its capabilities for solo purposes are, consequently, far less widely known than they should be. Mr. King Hall's treatise leaves little or nothing to be desired as a practical book of instruction. The author has evidently mastered his subject, and writes clearly and comprehensively upon it; the only matter in connexion with the study of the harmonium which, possibly from inadvertence, he fails to notice is the peculiarity known as "double touch." The work is profusely illustrated with diagrams, and may be warmly recommended to the notice of students.

From the same publishers we have received *A Fourth Set of Sixty Voluntaries arranged for the Harmonium*, by J. W. Elliott, a collection of very brief excerpts from the scores of the great masters, arranged in the simplest manner.

Organ Compositions. By Giovanni Morandi. (Ricordi.)—The style of organ playing prevalent in Italy at the present time would be considered even more objectionable to the ordinary English mind than that of France as made familiar to us by the compositions of Wely and Batiste. It is completely destitute of the dignity and solemnity which we consider should characterize the treatment of the king of instruments. The average executant knows little or nothing of the true uses of the pedals, his performances generally consisting of more or less frivolous pieces, in which a melody, profusely embellished, is played with the right hand, while the left hand and the feet are merely employed in filling up the harmonies, which generally consist of a wearisome iteration of tonic and dominant. Signor Morandi's pieces are mostly on an extended scale, and are remarkable for the orchestral style in which they are written. The melodies and progressions are pre-eminently Rossinian, and therefore, in the strictest sense of the word, Italian. They would undoubtedly prove effective in performance, and as there is but little contrapuntal treatment of the subjects and even less pedal work, they present no excessive difficulties to organists possessed of a fair amount of manipulative skill. The adaptation to English organs is by Mr. W. T. Best.

The Organist's Quarterly Journal, edited by Dr. Spark, Part XLV. (Novello & Co.), contains four pieces, of which the most important is a 'Flute Fantasia,' by Mr. Inglis Bervon, written in the brilliant style, and with a good deal of modern feeling.

Praeger Album. 48 Tonstücke von Ferdinand Praeger. Band I. (Leipzig, G. F. Kahnt.)—

Herr Ferdinand Praeger is known to musicians for his fervid writings in favour of his great countryman Richard Wagner. No revolutionary tendencies are observable in this collection of twenty-four slight and unpretentious pianoforte pieces. The trifles are furnished with fantastic titles, after the manner of Schumann, with whose style, however, they show but little affinity.

Short Anthems for Choirs and Congregations. Edited by J. Spencer Curwen. (J. Curwen & Sons.)—This is a collection of very brief and simple anthems by well-known composers, including the names of Macfarren, Elvey, Hopkins, Goss, and others. The book is issued in a form convenient for congregational use.

From a quantity of sheet music, mostly of very ephemeral character, we call the following as worthy of mention:—

Douze Morceaux de Genre. Par Ernest Stoeger. (Neumeyer & Co.)—These are short pieces in various styles, not remarkable for individuality, but thoughtfully written and possessing a slight flavour of Stephen Heller. *Two Hungarian Dances*, by Gustav Lange, a composer of light and graceful pianoforte music, are based upon melodies rendered familiar to us through the instrumentality of Brahms. *Romance for Violoncello*, by Heinrich Hofmann, Op. 48, is a very melodious and pleasing *morceau* for an instrument not too well supplied with good music for solo purposes.—*Rondino Grazioso*, by Walter Macfarren, and *Elaine*, by A. H. Jackson (Stanley Lucas), may receive a word of approval as teaching pieces. The same publishers send us no less than seven songs by Maude Valérie White, three of which, *Absent yet Present*, *To Blossoms*, and *Montrose's Love-song*, have been sung recently by Mr. Santley with much success. Miss White has decided ability for composition, her songs having more character than is usually found in shop ballads.

Musical Gossip.

THE season of promenade concerts at Covent Garden Theatre is announced to commence this (Saturday) evening. In securing the services of Mr. F. H. Cowen as conductor the directors, Messrs. Gatti, have acted wisely. The published arrangements evince a desire to render the concerts as artistically interesting as is possible under the circumstances. On Mondays symphonies by Beethoven, Mozart, and Mendelssohn will be included in the programmes. Wednesdays will be the regular classical nights, when, in addition to standard works, novelties of importance by Rubinstein, Saint-Saëns, Goetz, Dvorák, and others are promised. Fridays will be devoted to English music, both instrumental and choral, the latter under the direction of Mr. W. Lemaire. Among the engagements are the names of Madame Essipoff, Madame Frickenhaus, Mdle. Vera Timanoff, Miss Bessie Richards, M. Ovide Musin, and Mr. Charles Halle.

MADAME PATTI will appear next winter in Paris at the Théâtre des Nations. Messrs. Pollini and Franchi will be the *impresari* of the Italian season. It is said that 'Semiramide' and 'Mefistofele' will be mounted especially for Madame Patti. If these arrangements are carried into effect, it is more than probable that Signor Boito's opera will be heard at Covent Garden next year.

A SEASON of opera in English will be given by Herr Max Strakosch in America during the ensuing autumn, with Madame Marie Roze as *prima donna*. She will appear, for the first time in English, in Signor Verdi's 'Aida.'

MR. MAAS has, it is said, gone to Paris to study, under M. Ambroise Thomas, "the true traditions" of the part of Wilhelm in 'Mignon.' It is greatly to be desired that he will not injure his beautiful voice by attempting the meretricious French school of vocalization.

THE death of the once-famous tenor Ivanoff, the contemporary of Rubini, is announced. His career on the lyric stage was brief, but very successful, both in Italy and England.

At the higher musical examinations of Trinity College, London, which have just concluded, there were 143 entries. The examiners were Sir George Elvey, Dr. J. F. Bridge, Dr. E. T. Chipp, Mr. Walter Macfarren, Dr. W. H. Longhurst, Mr. G. A. Osborne, Signor F. Schira, and Mr. George Riseley.

It is stated that Signor Vianesi has resigned his position as conductor at the Royal Italian Opera. We also learn that there is a possibility of Mr. Cusins retiring from the direction of the Philharmonic Society's concerts.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

ROYALTY.—'Parlours,' a 'New Ultra-Farcical Comedy from the French.' By Robert Reece.

AMONG the forms of dramatic entertainment which have established the firmest hold upon the public must be counted farce. So altered are the conditions of theatrical representations, that the position of farce at the commencement or the close of an entertainment, which a score years ago was undisputed, is now abandoned. Until the latter half of the century a bill the interest of which was felt to be flagging was supposed to be strengthened when a new farce was presented at seven o'clock or at eleven. Not a few high reputations rest principally upon performances given at these hours. Wright, Buckstone, Compton, and Mr. Toole are well remembered in opening farces, and with them the reputation of the Keeleys is almost exclusively associated. In favour of a more "genteel" order of performance farce is now banished from our comedy houses. The Haymarket chooses for opening or closing piece, when such is required, a poetical sketch like 'Sweethearts,' the St. James's gives 'The Falcon' or 'Old Cronies,' the Lyceum 'Iolanthe,' and the Prince of Wales's 'A Happy Pair.' A natural reaction against a change which threatens to deprive the stage of one of the most exhilarating forms of entertainment has, however, set in, and farces which constitute an entire evening's entertainment have now sprung into such repute that one or more specimens are constantly before the public.

Like most of its predecessors, 'Parlours,' the latest piece of this class, is from the French. The Gallic original, indeed, is one of the works which served to establish the class, and is due to one, or rather two, of those prolific writers who a quarter of a century ago, in collaboration with, or in imitation of, M. Labiche, founded what is known as the *vaudeville excentrique*. Mr. Reece, by whom the translation has been made, has been but moderately happy in his work, and has been altogether unhappy in the company to which it is entrusted. For the adequate performance of pieces of this class a style of acting not common in England is required. The average English actor falls almost inevitably into one of two errors, and is either extravagant or colourless. That we shall soon have a change in this respect is scarcely to be hoped. M. Geoffroy, who is an absolute master of the style which is requisite, a man of whom one of the most brilliant and successful of modern dramatists said, "If he

does not render a phrase effective, I know it is weak and I alter it,"—has appeared in London in the best pieces of his repertory and has failed to win public approval. Again and again has the astounding assertion been heard that MM. Geoffroy and Lhéritier are no better in 'Le Réveillon' than MM. Didier and Schey. When such views prevail there is but small temptation to an actor to cultivate the moderation, the delicacy, and the suggestiveness of style which are indispensable to keep such work within the limits of art.

Scarcely apparent behind the clamour of some of the actors and the unreadiness of others was the thoroughly comic, if passably familiar, idea upon which the play rests. An old gentleman who is weak enough in a moment of good nature to interfere between man and wife, and to give the best and most disinterested counsel, pays the inevitable penalty of his unwisdom. Whatever goes wrong is attributed to his meddling, and as everything goes wrong his responsibilities are not small. From one place to another has he to chase the lady, whose purpose, as he assumes, is elopement, and his own footsteps are dogged by the husband, whose intentions are obviously murderous.

Here are materials for farce of the most exhilarating kind. Little is made, however, of the characters, and still less of the action. The blame of this must apparently be divided between the author and the actors. The feebleness of certain of the characters seems attributable to the former; the obstreperousness of others must be charged to the exponents. Mr. Righton, meanwhile, on whom the chief responsibility rests, though he is comic as Goodman Muffatt, ordinarily known as Parlours, does not assign any very distinct physiognomy to the character. Some of the expressions or catchwords put into his mouth are far from satisfactory to the audience. Mr. Sugden's performance of Mr. Snapperley has moderation which is not far from tameness. As a whole the female exponents are the more competent. The reception of 'Parlours' was stormy. If the play is to succeed in the future, the bungling and stupidity of a first performance, in which few persons seemed to know their parts, must be replaced by a sprightliness and vivacity which are indispensable to this kind of play. The manner in which English actors are content on a first performance to shuffle through their parts is a disgrace to English art.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE Hanlon-Lees and M. Agoust have returned to London, and reappeared at the Standard Theatre in 'Le Voyage en Suisse.'

On Monday 'Good for Nothing' was revived at the Gaiety, with Miss E. Farren and Mr. Royce in the principal characters.

THE latest *début* of Mlle. Bartet at the Théâtre Français has been made as Antoinette in 'Le Gendre de M. Poirier.' It was not less successful than her previous appearances. M. Got was Poirier, and M. Delaunay the Marquis de Presles.

'MOULINOT FILS, QUINCAILLIER,' is the title of a three-act *vaudeville* produced at the Folies Dramatiques.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—F. H. M.—D. C.—received.

W. R.—We are afraid we cannot enter in detail into a question of dogma.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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TO THE

FIFTH SERIES

OF

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(TWO VOLS. IN EACH YEAR.)

Mr. THOMS has kindly contributed the following Preface:—

"If there be any truth in the old proverb, 'Practice makes perfect,' this ought to be a capital Preface, inasmuch as it is the Fifth to an Index of a twelve-volume Series of dear old NOTES AND QUERIES which I have been called upon to write.

"The first three it was my duty to prepare, as I was responsible for the several collections of literary material to which they were the keys. I was urged to undertake the Fourth because to a certain extent the various articles to which it referred had been garnered under my superintendence. But now that I have neither the responsibility nor the credit for the store of varied, useful, and amusing information here duly sorted and labelled ready for use, to be compelled by the importunity, not to say tyranny, of my successor to repeat an old story, and so expose myself to the risk of being taunted by some captious critic with the profanity of Jack Falstaff, and told 'Oh, thou hast damnable iteration!' is a little hard upon an Editor who has 'retired from business.'

"I must, however, run the risk, inasmuch as by so doing I shall put myself in a position to make an acknowledgment which I ought to have made long since. My distinguished and warm-hearted friend Lord Brougham (who, I may here say, had on more than one occasion furnished me with some interesting Replies), speaking to me of the great value and utility of this Journal, was pleased to add that 'that value and utility were increased tenfold by its capital Indexes.' Lord Brougham was right; and if the critic in the *Saturday Review* who declared of 'that little farrago of learning, oddities, absurdities, and shrewdnesses, NOTES AND QUERIES,' that it was perhaps the only weekly newspaper that would be 'consulted three hundred years hence,' should also prove to be right, I do not hesitate to declare my belief that these Indexes will have greatly contributed to that success.

"What a pleasant retribution it is for one who has for years been so mercilessly quizzed and jeered for his exposure of pretended Centenarians to think that he should be credited with the merit of having called into existence a *something* that shall be continuing its useful existence some three centuries hence!

"But let that pass. I have on more than one occasion expressed my sense of how much these Indexes owed to the care, intelligence, and experience of their original compiler, the late Mr. James Yeowell, as these now owe to his successor in this important department. I have not, however, in any of these Prefaces acknowledged as I ought to have done that their existence is due to the suggestion of another highly esteemed old friend, one of the earliest contributors to 'N. & Q.,' Mr. William Bernard Mac Cabe, the learned author of 'A Catholic History of England.' It was he who, when some few volumes had appeared, urged upon me the advantage of taking stock of the information recorded in them by the publication of a General Index, and the advisability of doing so at stated intervals. The suggestion was one so full of common sense that I did not hesitate to adopt it. I am pleased to avail myself of the opportunity which is thus afforded me of doing justice to my old friend. Readers who share my regret at not seeing his name so frequently as they were wont in these pages may feel assured that it is from no diminished attachment to NOTES AND QUERIES, but from the fact that he is, like the original Editor, conscious of increasing years, but, unlike him, careful not to trespass too much on the good nature of the Public."

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Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, July 31, 1880.